THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

A ROYAL MARRIAGE.

Marriage of the King of Greece to the Grand Duchess Olga of Russia—The Royal Bride and Bridegroom—The Marriage Costumes—Scene in the Church—The Religious Ceremony.

St. Petersburg (Oct. 28) Cor. of London Herald.

Yesterday evening, at 8 o'clock, the Imperial chapel witnessed a nuptial ceremony almost as sumptuous as the marriage of the Cesarewitch with the Princess Dagmar of Denmark, which was celebrated in the same place just a year ago. I say almost as sumptuous, because the ceremonial observed at the celebration of the ceremony I am about to relate would have been as complete had not the Empress been absent; the etiquette, much more formal and rigorous at the court of St. Petersburg than at any other European court, precludes the presence of the Empress at the celebration of the marriage of members of the Imperial family not being her children; and the august bride, the Grand Duchess Olga, is only the niece of their Imperial Majesties. However, it was most interesting on many accounts.

First, the august bride and bridegroom are both very young; the bride, eldest daughter of the Grand Duke Constantine and of the Grand Duchess Alexandra, *nee* Princess of Saxe Altenburg, was born August 22, 1851, consequently she has scarcely entered her seventeenth year. The bridegroom, George I, King of Greece, was born December 24, 1845, therefore he is not yet twenty-two. Very few marriages are recorded where husband and wife do not make up thirty-nine years together; and the occurrence is still more striking when the young spouses already wear a royal crown. The nearest instance to it is, I believe, the marriage of her Majesty the Queen with the lamented Prince Albert, who were both twenty-one when they were united. Moreover, the august bridegroom is the second brother to the Cesarevna, who has won all hearts in her adopted country; therefore the Imperial family of Russia is to be united to the royal house of Denmark by another matrimonial bond.

Verily the house of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glucksburg, now reigning over the Danes, the Wendes and the Goths, fairly promises to eclipse the Saxe-Coburg family, who gave so many consorts to queens and royal princesses in Europe. Already the two eldest daughters of King Christian are married to the heirs of two mighty empires, England and Russia; his Majesty's second son was elected King of Greece when only eighteen, and now he marries a princess of the House of Romanoff. Lastly, the most interesting feature of the marriage of his Hellenic Majesty with a Russian princess is, in the eyes of the Russians in general, that it is also an indissoluble union between Russia and Greece, whose religion and interests in the East are identical. They think so, at least. The history of politics of late years, and especially the recent events that have occurred in Denmark, show that royal alliances have little weight with the fate of countries. But I must eschew politics and resume my narration.

Sunday morning, at eight o'clock, the guns bristling on the fortress announced to the inhabitants of St. Petersburg that the marriage of her Imperial Highness the Grand Duchess Olga Constantinova with his Majesty the King of the Greeks would be celebrated during the day. The official programme had stated that the ceremony would take place at eight o'clock in the evening, at the Imperial Chapel of the Winter Palace. At half-past seven the gentlemen and ladies having the privilege of entree and ranking after the Chevaliers Gardes, had met in the Concert Hall; all the officers of the army and navy in the Nicholas Hall and its ante-chambers; the members of the civil service and of the nobility, with their ladies, in the Heraldic Hall; the Mayor of St. Petersburg and the principal Russian and foreign merchants in the Marshal's Hall. At fifteen minutes to eight the members of the Council of the Empire, the Senators, the ladies of the bedchamber, the maids of honor, the mistresses of the households of the grand duchesses, the members of the imperial household, the ambassadors and foreign ministers, with their wives, the members of the household of the King of the Hellenes, and of Crown Prince of Denmark, the Secretaries of the State, the Aides-de-Camp, General, and Major-Generals of the Emperor and of the Grand Dukes, with their ladies, had occupied in the chapel the places reserved to each of them. The gentlemen, in full uniform, occupied the right side of the chapel; the ladies, wearing the national costume, were at the left side. Among the foreign Ministers I noticed Sir Andrew Buchanan, General Clay, the Duke d'Ossuna, Baron Talleyrand-Perigord, Count Delaunay (Italy), Prince Reuss, Mirza Abdurrakhim-Khan (Persia), etc. Among the Russian high functionaries I will name Prince P. Gayarine, President of the Council of the Empire; Prince Gortschakoff, Chancellor of the Empire; General Milloutine, Minister of War; Admiral Grubbe; M. Valouieff, Home Minister; Count Tolstoi, Minister of Public Instruction; M. de Reutern, Minister of Finances; General Melinkoff, Minister of the Public Works; Count Strogonoff, Marshal Bariatinsky, Admiral Menschikoff, etc.

At 7 o'clock the august bride left the palace of her father, the Grand Duke Constantine, for the Winter Palace; her *cortege* was composed thus:—An equerry on horseback; four outriders; M. Tenyoborsky, Master of the Household of the Grand Duke Constantine, and a Master of Ceremonies, in a gilt carriage and four; their Imperial Highnesses, the Grand Duke Constantine, the Grand Duchess Constantine, the Grand Duke Nicholas Constantinowitch, and the bride, in a gilt carriage and six. The Equerry and the Aid-de Camp in Waiting rode on each side of the carriage, which was followed by two pages and two riders; the Mistress of the Court and the Maids of Honor of their Imperial Highnesses the Grand Duchess Constantine and the august bride; four outriders. At fifteen minutes to 8 the ladies of the beechamber who had superintended the toilet of the august bride left the apartments of her Imperial Highness, and then the Great Master of the Ceremonies came to the King of the Greeks, and led him to the apartments of the bride.

A few minutes to 8 the imperial procession proceeded from the august bride's apartments to the great chapel of the palace. When it entered the Concert Hall a salvo of twenty-one guns was fired from the fortress. The procession entered the chapel in the following order:—The fourriers (quartermasters) of the household of the Grand Duke Constantine, of the imperial household, and of the chamber of his Majesty the Emperor, two by two; the Grand Master and the masters of ceremonies; the gentlemen of the bedchamber and the chamberlains, two by two; the secondary members of the household, two by two; the court marshals, wearing the insignia of their functions; the high dignitaries of the court, two by two, viz., Counts Fersen and Gondowitch, masters of the hounds; Baron de Meyendorff, great equerry, and Prince N. Dolgorouky, cup bearer; the great marshal, Count A. Schouvaloff, and Count Chreptowitch, Great Master of the Court; Count Tolstoi, Great Master of the Court, and Prince Dolgorouki I, Great Chamberlain; his Majesty the Emperor, followed by the Minister of the Imperial Household, the General Aid-de-Camp Count Adlerberg; the General Aid-de-Camp, the General Major, and the Aid-de-Camp of the day; his Majesty the King of the Hellenes, George I, with his august bride, the Grand Duchess Olga Constantinovna; their Imperial Highnesses the Cesarewitch, Grand Duke Alexander Alexandrowitch and the Cesarevna, the Grand Duchess Maria Feodorovna; his Royal Highness Frederick, Crown Prince of Denmark; their Imperial Highnesses the Grand Dukes Vladimir and Alexis, sons of the Emperor; their Imperial Highnesses the Grand Duke Constantine and the Grand Duchess Alexandra, parents of the bride; their Imperial Royal Highnesses the Grand Dukes Nicholas, Constantine, Dmitry, and Wenceslas Constantinowitch, sons of the Grand Duke Constantine, and brothers to the august bride; their Imperial Highnesses the Grand Duke Nicholas, the father, the Grand Duchess and the Grand Duke Nicholas, the son; their Imperial Highnesses the Princes Nicholas, Eugene, and George, of Leuchtenberg, and the Princesses Romanovsky and Eugenie, of Leuchtenberg; his Imperial Highness the Prince Peter of Oldenburg; his Highness the Duke Charles of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glucksburg, uncle to the King of the Greeks; their Highnesses the Princes Nicholas and Alexander, of Oldenburg; the ladies of the bedchamber, the maids of honor, the mistresses of the households of the Grand Duchesses, the maids of honor of the Empress.

All the persons invited, and who were not in the chapel, entered it after the maids of honor.

Eight o'clock struck when the procession came to the church. Under the porch the Emperor, King George, and his bride, and the Imperial family were received by Monsignor Isidore, the Metropolitan of St. Petersburg, the members of the Holy Synod, and the clergy of the Imperial Chapel. The Metropolitan offered the holy water to the august personages.

The religious service then began in that impressive manner peculiar to the Greek rite. When the officiating prelate pronounced the words, "O Lord, the King will rejoice in Thy strength," the Emperor led the august bride and bridegroom to the raised seats reserved for them opposite the centre of the ikonostas. In all the Greek churches, built in the form of a cross, the tabernacle, at the eastern end, and in which the priest only can penetrate, is separated by a partition called the ikonostas. In the imperial chapel the ikonostas, with its doors and balustrades, is covered with precious metals, which reflected the lights of a thousand wax candles. Meantime the Grand Duke Nicholas, the eldest brother of the bride, and the Prince Romanovski Leuchtenberg, held up a royal crown over the head of the bride and bridegroom.

The bride wore a dress of magnificent silver cloth, and over it a mantle of crimson velvet lined with ermine.

The bridegroom wore the uniform of a colonel of the Greek army, with the Order of the Redeemer.

Never were a young couple more admired. Prodigally gifted by nature, possessing all accomplishments education can bestow, yet their deportment and manners were so simple and so modest that they enlisted all hearts in their favor.

The emperor, the Grand Duke Constantine, the Crown Prince of Denmark, and the other princes stood at the right of the ikonostas, the Grand Duchess Constantine and the other princesses at the left.

After the Evangile the prayers for the Imperial family were read, and the officiating prelate made the following addition to those prayers:—"The Queen of the Hellenes, Olga Constantinovna, and her husband." The Metropolitan began the office by intoning a psalm, between each verse of which the chorus sung an antiphone,

"Glory to Thee, our God! glory be to Thee!"

The anthem being finished the Metropolitan said, "George Christianowitch, hast thou a good and unrestrained will and firm intention to take unto thee to wife this woman Olga Constantinovna, whom thou seest here before thee?"

King George answered in Greek, "I have, most reverend sir."

The Metropolitan continued, "Hast thou not promised any other woman?"

The bridegroom answered, "I have not promised another."

Similar questions were then put to the bride, who made identical responses, and then the deacon asked the Metropolitan to give the benediction, which he pronounced thus:—"Blessed be the kingdom of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, now and forever, even unto ages of ages." The deacon then recited the ectinia, "a bidding prayer," in which was introduced the names of the bride and the bridegroom. At the end of the ectinia the Metropolitan uttered an ascription of praise to the Holy Trinity, and immediately afterwards offered up a prayer very similar to one of those in the English service of matrimony. When the mention of the couple being joined together was made, the whole assemblage crossed themselves devoutly.

After this prayer the deacon approached the Metropolitan with a salver, on which lay two crowns. Taking these in his hands he made the sign of the cross over the head of the bride, saying, "The servant of God, Olga Constantinovna, is crowned for the handmaid of God, George Christianowitch;" and then the benediction was given. The prokimenon was then sung to the eighth tone, thus:—"Thou has put crowns of precious stones upon their heads; they asked life of Thee, and Thou gavest them a long life, for Thou shalt give them the blessing of eternal life." The reader then read the epistle, taken from the fifth chapter of the Epistle to the Ephesians. Afterwards came, with much incense, the reading of the Gospel by the Metropolitan, the passage chosen being from the second chapter of St. John's Gospel, relating to the marriage in Cana. The Gospel having been read, the Metropolitan took the bridegroom and the bride by the hand and turned them round three times—in allusion to the Holy Trinity—the choir singing, "Exult, O Israel, for a virgin hath conceived," etc. Then the marriage was complete.

Two short prayers were afterwards recited, and at the bidding of the Metropolitan the husband and wife kissed each other three times. The religious service being over, the married couple left their places hand in hand, and went and made their obeisance to the Emperor and the Grand Duke Constantine, and afterwards to the Grand Duchess Constantine, who fondly kissed them. Having returned to their places, the King and Queen of the Hellenes received the congratulations of his Majesty the Emperor, of their august parents, and of each member of the Imperial family. Meantime, the Metropolitan, with the members of the holy synod and the clergy of the Imperial chapel sang the *Te Deum;* at the same moment the fortress fired a salvo of one hundred and one guns. After the *Te Deum* the members of the holy synod and the clergy offered their felicitations to the Emperor, to the King and Queen of Greece, and to the Grand Duke and Duchess Constantine.

However, the Greek service was only one part of the religious celebration of the marriage of the august bride and bridegroom. The King of the Greeks being a Lutheran, their union had to be blessed according to the rite of that church. (The Greek constitution enacts that the Queen must belong to the Greek Church, and that the children shall be brought up in the same faith.) Accordingly, an altar had been erected in the Alexander Hall. The masters of ceremonies took their respective places in that hall, the members of the Council of the Empire, the diplomatic body, the persons attending the King of the Hellenes, the Crown Prince of Denmark, and the general officers and aide-de-camp waiting on the Emperor and the grand dukes. Then the Emperor led the august bride and bridegroom to the altar, and the marriage was celebrated according to the Lutheran rite, the simplicity of which strikingly contrasted with the pomp of the Greek Church.

The service over, the married couple received the congratulations of the Lutheran pastor. From the Alexander Hall the Emperor, the King and the Queen of Greece, and all the other august personages, proceeded in the same order to the Heraldic Hall and the St. George Hall, where a grand ball was given. In the *quadrille d'honneur* the Emperor danced with the Queen of the Hellenes and King George with the Cesarevna. Before the ball was finished, and to fulfil a national custom, the Cesarewitch and the Cesarevna went to the apartments which had been prepared for the newly married couple in the Hermitage, contiguous to the Winter Palace, there to receive them. Soon after the Minister of the Imperial Household announced to His Majesty the Emperor that everything was ready for the reception of the august couple in their provisional apartments. Immediately his Majesty proceeded thither with the King and Queen of the Greeks and the members of the imperial family, preceded by the whole court, and accompanied by the ladies and the maids of honor. All the members of the imperial and grand ducal households and the high dignitaries remained in the first room of their Imperial Majesties' apartments. The Emperor, the King and the Queen, and the other members of the imperial family, accompanied by the lady o honor appointed to superintend the toilet of the august bride, proceeded to the private apartments, at the threshold of which the newly married couple were welcomed by the Cesarewitch and the Cesarevna, who presented them with the holy image, the bread, and the salt. According to the religious tradition of the Greek Church, that holy image is a talisman to married people.

This afternoon the Emperor will give a State banquet in honor of the royal pair. To-morrow morning the King and Queen of the Hellenes will hold a levee in the Winter Palace.

On Thursday they will leave for Altenburg to pay a visit to Duke Joseph, of Saxe-Altenburg, father of the Grand Duchess Constantine.

On Saturday next they will set out for Greece, via Trieste.

THE SCAFFOLD.

THE NEGRO MURDERER QUILLER.

The Execution To-Day at Elizabeth, N. J.—The Story of His Career and Crime—His Trial and Confession.

Sylvester Quiller, a negro, charged with the murder of George Firmer, in Westfield township, New Jersey, on the night of the 8th of June of the present year, and at his trial at the Criminal Court at Elizabeth found guilty of murder in the first degree, and sentenced to be hanged on the 14th of November, suffered the extreme penalty of the law at the county jail at Elizabeth at 10 o'clock A. M. to-day.

The particulars of the crime are as follows:—

During the month of April of the present year the deceased and his wife were obliged to remove to a barn near Quiller's residence, in consequence of some misunderstanding with their former landlord. Quiller, appearing to sympathize with Firman's situation, tendered him and his wife apartments in his house until they could find apartments elsewhere. The house contained two rooms, the entrance leading directly into the front room occupied by Quiller, the other room being given up to Firman. About 6 o'clock, A. M., on Saturday, June 8, an altercation ensued between the two men in regard to Firman occupying the room.

Both had been drinking freely, and, as is usual in all such cases, the men got to quarrelling, and the result was the death of Firman. After hard words had passed between the two Quiller proceeded to remove a portion of deceased's furniture from the house, when threats were uttered on both sides; a brother-in-law of the accused then called Quiller aside and told him to let Firman alone, as he would be killed if he did not; Quiller then walked to the residence of a Mr. Hatfield, half a mile distant from the scene of the murder, and asked to borrow a gun, stating that he wished to kill a skunk under a barn.

He was at first refused, on the ground that he would set fire to the barn, but finally the gun was given to him. He then walked directly back to within about ten feet of the house and called Firman. As the latter opened the door to get out of the house, Quiller raised the gun to his shoulder, and, saying, "Come out of there, you d——d nigger," fired. The contents of the gun entered the body of deceased near the heart, and literally tore away the lungs and a portion of the heart, crushing the backbone, the gun being heavily loaded with shot. The wound was large enough to admit a closed hand.

After committing the deed Quiller returned the gun to Mr. Hatfield, remarking that he had "killed the skunk, but that it was a two-legged one." He then asked where he could find a squire, as he desired to give himself into custody. He was directed to a justice of the peace, but the story was not believed, and Mr. Hatfield paid no further attention to the matter until the truth of the man's statement was too truly corroborated. Quiller then walked to Plainfield and offered to give himself into custody, but his story was not there believed, and he was allowed to roam according to his pleasure until his arrest by the chief of the Railway police, Boddwell, by whom he was taken to the Union County Jail at Elizabeth.

A Coroner's inquest was held on the following day (Sunday), when a verdict was rendered "that George Firman came to his death from the effects of a gunshot wound, the gun being in the hands of Sylvester Quiller; and that said Sylvester Quiller is guilty of wilful murder." Justice Stephen Jackson, the Coroner, thereupon committed the accused to the County Jail, there to remain until delivered by due course of law.

Quiller was a lightly built man, of short stature, aged thirty, his face conveying the impression of deep earnestness. He has at various times during his confinement spoken freely of the occurrence, admitting his guilt, but always that he had no intention of killing the deceased. When questioned as to his probable fate, he said he thought his punishment would be confinement in the State Penitentiary for about twenty years. His own statement of the occurrence is as follows:—

Deceased and wife had been obliged to live in a barn near his house, and feeling a sympathy for them, he took them to live with him until such time as they could procure apartments. After they had lived with him a long while, he found out they were not looking for other rooms, and as he would not take any money from them, he felt they were imposing on him, and several times he told them to leave. Firman would insult him, and call him bad names whenever he could. On the night of the murder they had both been drinking; Firman began the trouble by insulting the prisoner, using bad language, and he (Quiller) made up his mind he should leave.

Quiller took two of his chairs and put them outside, when Firman said, "Don't touch another article, or I will cut you open." Prisoner's brother-in-law then called him aside, and told him Firman would kill him if he did not leave him alone. He then borrowed a gun, thinking he would scare Firman away. After getting the gun he went to the house and told deceased to come out. He came to the door and said something, when he raised the gun. It went off; but he did not mean to do it. He returned the gun, and tried to give himself up to the esquires; but they did not believe he had killed any one. On Sunday following he was arrested.

Firman, the deceased, had a bad reputation, being known as a common thief in his neighborhood. He had served several terms in the jail at New Brunswick, and had once made his escape from that place of confinement. He was about sixty years of age.

The statement of the prisoner varies entirely from the evidence adduced at the trial. This evidence goes to show that the murder of deceased was a cool, premeditated act; that he had fought with deceased on the morning of the murder, and finding he stood no chance with him, he resolved upon some plan to revenge himself upon him. After borrowing the gun he returned to his own house, and in the vilest language defied his opponent to come out upon the road. The challenge was promptly answered by the appearance of Firman with a large knife in his hand, but he had scarcely left the premises when Quiller raised the gun, and, taking deliberate aim, shot him dead.

At the close of the trial at the Criminal County Court, where he was arraigned, on being asked by Judge Depuy if he had anything to say previous to sentence, he replied:—"I admit that George Firman came to his death by a gun in my hands, but I think it has not been proved that I committed a wilful murder. Several of the witnesses contradicted themselves, and I charge Brown and the two women with having perjured themselves."

Judge Depuy then sentenced Quiller to be hanged on Thursday, November 14, between the hours of ten and three o'clock. During the reading of the sentence Quiller preserved a stolid, indifferent mien, seemingly not in the least concerned. Previous to his removal to his cell Judge Depuy warned the prisoner to base no hopes on a pardon, but to prepare himself for eternity. Quiller had strong hopes of a new trial.

At times his grief has been evidently deep, but he has not manifested it by any violent demonstrations. He did not appear to be a man hardened in crime; he had a well-balanced head, conversed intelligently, and scorned the idea of having committed a deliberate murder, especially in the case of Firman, as he had no motive for the crime.

Since the passing of the sentence of death upon him, Quiller's demeanor has been that of a man who fully appreciated the awful situation in which he is placed. With such as have visited him he has conversed freely upon indifferent subjects, but appeared rather averse to entering upon a discussion of the deed or of the motives to its commission, which brought such terrible judgment upon him. He has been visited frequently by the Rev. Alfred Chester, a Presbyterian clergyman of Elizabeth, from whose ministrations he seems to have derived much comfort. He expressed a hope fu the goodness and mercy of the Saviour, exhibited much penitence, and seemed resigned to his fate.

During the day Quiller remained mostly in his cell, apparently brooding over his fate, or counting the mocking hours as they glided rapidly away, bringing him to his awful doom. Sometimes he has occupied himself in reading religious books during the morning, and in the afternoon, before the prisoners are locked up in their cells for the night, he would walk up and down in the corridor, his head drooped and apparently absorbed in deep meditation.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Brewster.—William Smith and George Haws pleaded guilty to a charge of attempt to commit a burglary. C. P. Shelly testified that several nights ago, while he was lying asleep in the store No. 345 N. Third street, a young man who was there with him roused him, and told him that some one was trying to break open the back window. He immediately opened the door, and there saw the prisoners attempting to pry open the window. As soon as they saw him they ran away, but were soon captured by a policeman.

William Wilson was charged with assault and battery upon William Moore. Mr. Moore testified that he lived in the First Ward, and had resided there three years. On last election day he went to the poll at Front and Moore streets to vote, and the defendant came up to him and pushed him away from the poll, saying he was a "—— Rebel," and could not vote. Mr. Moore asserted that he was as loyal a man as ever breathed the air of American liberty, that he was not in the South during the war, and had no sympathy whatever with the "Johnnies."

The defendant threatened to lick him if he attempted to vote; and not liking the idea of being licked, not by manly means, but by a sort of pugilistic process, as he interpreted the gentlemen's remarks, and being very much injured in feeling and put in fear of great bodily harm, he concluded he would be kind to himself by waiving his right of suffrage, and acted accordingly.

The defense cross-examined as to the licking and fear of bodily harm, and offered in evidence a letter written by defendant concerning a balm for his injured feelings in the shape of a $50 note, and also mentioned defendant's good character. Jury out.

Charles and Mary Dougherty, John Owens, Thomas Burke, and Terrence Casey were convicted of a charge of rescuing a prisoner, and were recommended to the mercy of the Court. The facts brought out in October Officer Hurst arrested Samuel McAllister at the corner of Seventeenth and Montrose streets, in front of Dougherty's tavern. The prisoner asked to see the warrant for his arrest, and the officer took him to a lamp-post to show the warrant and then Burke and Owens came up and wanted to know why the officer didn't produce the warrant.

The prisoner attempted to get away, but was caught at Dougherty's door. At the call of Hurst, Officer Quinn came up. They took the prisoner into the tavern, where Mr. and Mrs. Dougherty and Terrence Casey were, and Quinn took charge of the prisoner while Hurst proceeded to exhibit his warrant in satisfaction of the demand of the crowd. The prisoner broke away from Quinn and ran up a pair of stairs. As Hurst started after him, and, the officer testified, Mrs. Dougherty rushed against him, pushing him over above. He recovered his feet, however, and captured the prisoner on the stairway.

The prisoner again forced himself out of the officer's hands, and ran into a back room. Hurst and Quinn started to pursue him, but were prevented by the defendants, who crowded into the doorway, and would not allow them to pass. Consequently, the prisoner escaped.

D. W. Smith (colored) pleaded guilty to a charge of entering a freight car of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad with intent to steal.

Patrick McMenamin was acquitted of a charge of the larceny of several pairs of pants, and a pocket-book, belonging to Margaret Dougherty. Mrs. Dougherty, a seamstress, testified that she went to bed one night about 11½ o'clock, leaving several pairs of pants, belonging to customers, on the floor, and when she got up the next morning, the pants and a pocket-book had been stolen.

She suspected the defendant and a man named Mike Smith. When she spoke to the defendant about them he said he knew nothing of it, but he would see Mike Smith and recover the pants if he had them. Soon afterwards Smith sent back one pair of pants. But he could never be caught, and while there was evidence of the defendant's intimacy with a thief, there was none of his complicity in the theft.

John Mealy was convicted of a charge of assault and battery upon Rose Mealy. Mrs. Mea y having a home, and making a respectable living, about five months ago married the prisoner. A short time ago she received intelligence of the fact that Mealy had a wife living in England, and when she asked him if it was true, he acknowledged that it was. She then began to search for means to get a letter to Mealy's wife, and when he discovered this he gave her a most fearful beating.

George Williams, colored, was convicted of a charge of the larceny of clothing belonging to William Jacobs. The defendant one day recently went into the clothing store No 19 N. Second street, and asked to look at a suit of clothes. Mr. Jacobs allowed him to try on a suit, and while he was expressing his great admiration at Mr. Jacobs's ideal fit, the defendant's companion knocked him down and the two ran away. But the defendant was soon brought back to him with the same clothes on him.

DISTRICT COURT—Judge Hare.—The Vulcan Oil and Mining Company vs. Henry Simons and William H. Weeks. This is an action to recover $7,000 under the following allegations:—In the winter of 1864-5, the defendants organized the above-named company to operate on certain lands in this State, and in West Virginia. These lands, the defendants stated, were to be purchased of the original owners at $2 000, and this sum was given to the defendants by the Company to purchase them with. This land belonged to the defendant, Simons, and had been purchased by him before the forming of the Company, at a sum not exceeding $15 000, and perhaps not more than $11,000. The defendants, therefore in reality, paid not more than $15 000 for the land, and appropriated the balance to themselves. On trial.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—Cotton quiet at 32½c. for middling Uplands. Flour firm at 10@20c. higher; sales of 18,000 barrels—State, $5.60@10 50; Ohio, $8 90@15; Western, $8 20@12 90 Southern, $10 95@14 75; California, 12@13 75. Wheat quiet. Corn firm; mixed Western, $1 36@1 38. Oats firm; 3000 bush sold; Western, 76c. Barley declining. Beef quiet. Pork dull; new mess $20 75@20 80. Lard quiet at 12½@13½c. Whisky quiet.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—Stocks strong. Chicago and Rock Island, 93¾; Reading, 97¾, Canton Co., 44½; Erie, 73¾; Cleveland and Toledo, 103; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 82¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 98; Michigan Southern, 80¾; New York Central, 114¾; Illinois Central, 129¾; Cumberland preferred, 28; Missouri 6s, 94½; Hudson River, 26¾; Five-twenties, 1862, 108¾; do. 1864, 106¾; do. 1865, 106¾; Ten-forties, 102½; Seven-thirties, 106⅝. Sterling, 109¾. Money, 7 per cent. Gold, 140⅜.

LEGISLATIVE INDUSTRY.—The English House of Commons is not a lazy body, at all events. Its average time of sitting during the last session was over eight hours, two hours of the time being after midnight. English legislators eat late dinners, and do the best part of their work afterwards.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST FROM EUROPE

Removal of the French Import Tax on Grain.

The European Markets To-Day.

A Shower of Meteors at Detroit.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

Removal of Tax on Grain.

PARIS, Nov. 14.—The French tax imposed on grain in foreign vessels has been removed.

Arrival of the Atlantic.

SOUTHAMPTON, Nov. 14.—The steamer Atlantic, from New York on the 30th ult., arrived last night.

Noon Report of Markets.

LONDON, Nov. 14—Noon.—Consols for money, 94¾; United States Five-twenties, 70½; Erie Railroad, 47¼; Illinois Central, 84¼.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 14—Noon.—Cotton opened dull and with a declining tendency. The sales for to-day are estimated at 8000 bales. The quotations are unaltered.

Breadstuffs are quiet, and Produce and Provisions unchanged from the closing sales of yesterday.

THE METEORS.

Grand Display at Detroit, Mich.

DETROIT, Nov. 14.—Professor Watson, of the Michigan University, reports, notwithstanding the light of the full moon and the smoky state of the atmosphere, a fine display of meteors was observed here this morning. The maximum occurred at 4 o'clock, at which time we counted them at the rate of 1500 per hour. The number actually visible was very much greater, and we had glimpses of large numbers whose light feebly prevailed over that of the full moon. The radiant point was found to be situated in right ascension one hundred and forty-nine degrees and declination twenty-two degrees north.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 12.—An affray occurred in Norfolk last night about 12 o'clock, between a couple of marines from the United States frigate St. Lawrence, in which one of them, named Alexander Carter, was stabbed in the neck with a knife in the hands of Henry Warren, and instantly killed. It appears that an old grudge existed between the parties, and both were very drunk. As they were passing along Wide Water street they had some words, when Warren pulled out an old pocket-knife, which had but one blade about three inches long, and stuck Carter in the right side of the neck, killing him almost instantly. The murderer, together with one or two other persons who were with him at the time of the occurrence, have been arrested.

A marine survey was held to-day in Norfolk on the yacht Nautilus, which encountered a severe gale on her passage from New York a short time since. She will require a new mast and rigging, and may need some caulking, and will repair in Norfolk.

General H. S. Burton, colonel of the 8th U. S. Artillery, and for a long time commander of the fortress, arrived here a few days since from Columbia, S. C. (his present headquarters), on a visit to the fort. It is understood that he is on a tour of inspection, and will visit the different posts at which the several companies of his regiment are stationed. He leaves to-night for Richmond.

The brigs Thomas Walters, with stores for Guadaloupe, and Josie A. Deveraux, for Charleston, sailed this morning.

A severe westerly gale sprung up last night and still continues blowing hard. The weather is quite cool, the thermometer standing at 40 deg.

Fire in Cincinnati—Loss, $30,000.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 14.—A destructive fire occurred at the corner of John and Oliver streets last night. A bedstead factory and several small buildings adjoining were consumed. The total loss will probably reach $30,000.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Thursday, Nov. 14, 1867.

The Money Market remains quite stringent, and 6@7 are the current rates for call loans on Government and mixed collaterals. The general markets wear an exceedingly dull aspect, and buyers of merchandise are experiencing the full benefit of the "holding off" policy so rigidly adhered to, since the shrinkage of values has made further progress in quite a long list of commodities. The approaching session of Congress is a source of considerable disquietude in mercantile circles, as it is thought to be not an improbable thing that some legislation will be inaugurated, compelling a material reduction in the volume of currency and a resumption of specie payments. Hence, buyers of merchandise are not disposed to anticipate their wants, and capitalists continue to exercise extreme caution in putting out loans. On this account, it may be safely assumed that there will be no material improvement in trade, however prices may rule, until after the first of January, or until such time as a fixed financial policy, indispensably necessary to the prosperous condition of commerce, shall be adopted.

The closing figures for Government loans to-day were:—U. S. 6s, 1881, 112¾@113; old 5-20s, 106¾@108¾; new 5-20s, of 1864, 105¾@106; do. 1865, 106¼@106¾; do. July, 107¼@108; do., 1867, 107¾@108; 10-40s, 102¼@102¾; June and July 7·30s, 105¼@105¾.

In State loans the only sale was of the second series at 105¾. City loans were steady, with sales of the new issue at 101¼.

There was considerable activity in Railroad shares, and a general upward movement in prices. Reading Railroad sold up to 48·56, an advance of ¼; Pennsylvania Railroad and Philadelphia and Erie Railroad both advanced ½; 124¾ was bid for Camden and Amboy Railroad; 56 for Minehill Railroad; 31 for Catawissa Railroad preferred; 32 for North Pennsylvania Railroad.

Lehigh Navigation continued to fluctuate wildly, and sold at from 28 to 28¾, closing at 28¼; Schuylkill Navigation preferred was nominal at 20.

In Bank shares and Passenger Railroad securities there were no quotable changes.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 140¼; 11 A. M., 139¼; 12 M., 140½; 1 P. M., 140¼, an advance of ¼ on the closing price last evening.

—The following is the correspondence, before referred to, which has passed between Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt and the principal holders of the stock of the New York Central Railway Company, from which it is to be inferred that the contemplated change in its management will be made at the next annual election in December:—

NEW YORK, Nov. 12, 1867.—C. Vanderbilt, Esq.—Dear Sir—The undersigned, stockholders of the New York Central Railroad Company, are satisfied that a change of the administration of the company and a thorough reformation in the management of its affairs would result in larger dividends to the stockholders, and greatly promote the interest of the public; they therefore request that you will receive their proxies for the coming election and select such a Board of Directors as shall seem to you to be entitled to their confidence. They hope that such an organization will be effected as shall secure to the company the aid of your great and acknowledged abilities.

Yours respectfully,
EDWARD CUNARD,
JOHN J. ASTOR, Jr.,
BENKARD & HUTTON,
JOHN STEWARD,

And others, representing over thirteen millions of stock.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13, 1867.—Messrs. Edward Cunard, John J. Astor, Jr., Benkard & Hutton, John steward, and others, representing over $13,000,000 of stock:—Gentlemen:—Your letter is received. I will accept the proxies of such of the stockholders of the New York Central Railroad Company as may see fit to transmit them to me, and will vote upon them as I shall vote my own stock.

With my thanks for the confidence you have so kindly tendered, I am, yours respectfully,
C. VANDERBILT.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BEFORE BOARDS.

200 sh Dalzell Oil..... ⅜

FIRST BOARD.

$2000 Pa 6s, 2 series.....105½
$3000 do.....105½
$2000 City 6s, N. mun...101¾
$1200 do. New...is.101¾
$500 do. New.....101¾
$2000 do. N. Mon.101¾
$5000 W Jer R 6s.....87½
$1000 Read 6s '70.....c. 95
$1000 Phil & E 6s..... 90
120 sh Leh N stk.....is. 28
100 do.....sio. 28
17 do.....28¾
41 do.....c. 28¾
100 do.....s30. 28
9 do..... 29
50 sh Leh N stk..... 28¾
51 do.....is. 28¾
160 do.....is. 29
100 sh Read.....s6o. 48¾
100 do.....s10. 48⅝
100 do.....s1swn. 48⅜
1000 do.....is.s10. 48⅝
300 do.....s10. 48⅝
200 do.....s30. 48⅝
200 do.....s10. 48⅝
200 do..... 48⅝
100 sh Cata Pf.....b30. 31
76 sh Penna R.....is. 50
8 sh Mech Bk..... 53
100 sh Hestonville..... 11

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 112¾@113¼; do. 1862, 108¼@108¾; do. 1864, 105¼@105¾; do., 1865, 106¼@106¾; do., 1865, new, 107¼@108; do., 1867, new, 107¾@108; do. 5s, 10-40s, 102¼@102¾; do. 7·30s, June, 105¼@105¾; do., July, 105¼@105¾; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 119·40; do., July, 1864, 119·40; do. August, 1864, 119·40; do., October, 1864, 119·40@20; do. December, 1864, 119¼@119½; do., May, 1865, 117¼@117½; do., August, 1865, 116¼@116¾; do., September, 1865, 115¾@116¼; do., October, 1865, 115¾@116. Gold, 140¼@140¾. Silver, 134½@136.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—Gold, 140¼@140¾; U. S. 6s, 1881, 112¾@113¼; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 108¼@108¾; do., 1864, 105¾@105¾; do., 1865, 106¼@106¾; do. July, 1865, 107¼@108; do. July, 1867, 107¼@108; 5s, 10-40s, 102¼@102¾; U. S. 7·30s, 2d series, 105½@105¾; 3d series, 105¼@105¾; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 119; May, 1865, 117¼; August, 1865, 116¼; September, 1865, 115¾; October, 1865, 115¼.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 112¾@113¼; old 5-20s, 108¼@108¾; new 5-20s, 1864, 105¼@105½; do., 1865, 106¼@106¾; do., July, 107¼@108; do., 1867, 107¾@108; 10-40s, 102¼@102¾; 7·30s, June, 105¼@105¾; do., July, 105¼@105¾. Gold, 140@140¼.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, Nov. 14.—The Flour Market is quiet, and prices are steady within the range of yesterday's quotations. The demand is confined to the wants of the home consumers, who purchased 800 bbls. at $7·50@8·50 for superfine, $8·50@9·50 for extras, $10@11 for Northwestern extra family, $11@12·75 for Pennsylvania and choice Ohio do. do., and $13@14 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour ranges from $8·50 to $9. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The demand for Wheat has improved, and prices are 5c. ₱ bushel higher; sales of 2000 bush. fair and prime red at $2·40@2·55. Rye ranges from $1·55@1·60 for Pennsylvania. Corn is less active; sales of 1500 bushels yellow delivered in

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Political Buzzards and Gen. Grant.

From the N. Y. Times.

We have seen nothing more amusing for a long time than the concerted and desperate crusade from all quarters made upon General Grant, to *force* from him a political declaration of some sort or other. The *Tribune* expresses the general feeling which animates the whole army of crusaders, when it declares it does not care *what* he says, but insists on his saying *something*. They all feel in precisely this way. They want something to "pitch into" on one side or the other. A Presidential candidate who can't be attacked is simply a nuisance. He spoils business. What are the hangers-on of parties to do with such a man? What hold will anybody have on him for office after he is elected? This sort of thing must be stopped. Grant must be made to say *something;* and no matter what he says, it will give somebody a chance to assail him—and then political business can begin again.

As usual, Montgomery Blair is foremost in the movement. If Washington report may be credited, he has been buzzing about General Grant like a bee in a tar barrel—seeking private interviews, holding private conversations, and trying in every way to get some show of authority either for saying that Grant *is* a radical, or that he *isn't*. The Boston *Post* seems to have been made the organ of his revelations, but the reporter of that sprightly journal very decidedly overdid the business. He seems to have thought it his cue to present the General as not only decidedly hostile to the radicals, but as bitterly enraged with all his friends who represent him as having the slighest toleration for them or their opinions. Probably it was supposed that this would bring out an an official correction, at the very least, and that might serve as good a purpose as a formal declaration of political sentiments. But it brings nothing but a flat denial of the whole story, and a repetition of the assurance that nobody has any authority to speak for the General on political and party questions.

On the other side of the case, Colonel Forney comes into the ring. The Colonel has a keen scent, and generally knows whether he is running with the hare or hunting with the hounds—though it makes not the slightest difference. The radical demigods who have absorbed his worship for the last two years, having been somewhat shaken on their pedestals by the late elections, he proposes to transfer his devotion to the rising sun, and accordingly comes out for General Grant. But in order to be consistent (for the versatile Colonel is "nothing if not consistent"), he devotes five columns of his "two newspapers, both daily," to prove that the General is a radical of the most radical type—and this he sends forth, *more suo*, with mysterious intimations that it goes under high authority, with official sanction, etc. etc. This was precisely the red rag which brings on the bull. The Copperheads, Democrats, and Rebels make a fresh rush upon the General, with catechisms in hand—hoping at last to get disclaimers sufficiently specific to serve their purpose. But all *they* get is the assurance that General Grant knew nothing about the *pronunciamento*, and that Colonel Forney had no more authority to speak for him than anybody else.

And so the game goes on. Both parties are scouring the whole political field for proof that Grant is on one side or the other. Washburne declared some time ago that the General agreed with Congress. Kelley declares now that he is a radical. General Rawlins made a speech which expressed his own opinions, and that is quoted as proof of Grant's. Blair avers that Grant agrees with the President, and Wendell Phillips is alternately puzzled and enraged, because the General will not tell the world with whom he does agree and with whom he don't.

Now, all this is meant for mischief, but it will do none. These political buzzards were never half so innocently employed as they are now in quarrelling about what General Grant won't say. They certainly cannot harm him. He is not likely to be either coaxed or goaded into such declarations as they demand. He is sought by the people for the Presidency, not for his opinions, but for his character; not because he is for Congress and against the President, nor because he is for the President and against Congress; not because he is for negro voting or against it; but because he is known everywhere to love his country above any party—to seek its honor, its peace, and its prosperity far more than the triumph of any party, any section, or any man.

No man who knows anything of his public action since the war broke out, will deem him capable of throwing away any of the results of the war, or of putting at hazard any of the principles which the war has established. No man will suspect him of consenting even in thought to send back the negroes into slavery, or of denying them any civil, political, or personal rights which the war has won for them, or which are essential to their protection in life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. But the people rely upon his character and his acts far more than upon specific pledges and written declarations for this assurance—and they are content with this reliance.

When the proper time shall come General Grant will undoubtedly give the country a clear and satisfactory statement of his views on public affairs; but meantime we presume he will maintain the obtinate silence which seems so displeasing to his enemies, and to nobody else.

The Roman Question.

From the N. Y. Herald.

After a silence of some days the Atlantic cable is again eloquent. Matters have not, if we are to judge from its intimations, mended in Italy. Italy, in fact, stands on the verge of revolution. Outbreaks have taken place in most of the large cities, and though the military have gained a temporary triumph, the cities are described as in a state of siege. It is evident that it is with the utmost difficulty the Italian Government are managing to preserve even the appearance of order. So loud are the people against France that Victor Emanuel and his Government, through General La Marmora, now on a special mission to the Emperor Napoleon, are compelled to insist on the immediate withdrawal of French troops from the soil of Italy. They claim to have proved their ability as well as their disposition to preserve order, and France is assured that there is no reason to fear further disturbance, Garibaldi and the other ringleaders being about to leave Italy for the United States. It is also stated that the Italian Government has refused to accede to the proposal to submit the settlement of the Roman question to a purely Catholic convention.

A later telegram shows that France has yielded a point, and asks a general congress of all the European powers, great and small, to consider and settle the difficulty. The Italian Government is still rebellious, refusing to hear of a congress in any shape or form, and has issued a counternote to the European powers accordingly. It is evident from all this that matters are sufficiently complicated. A crisis of some kind is at hand. There are many who will doubtless think, and not altogether without reason, that in this instance Garibaldi and the party of action have been rather a curse than a blessing to their country.

The truth is, revolutions such as that which they sought to accomplish at Rome depend more upon moral than upon material force. Moral results, however, are to be looked for only after long ages of moral effort. The harvest is seldom early and can never be forced. At the same time it is not to be forgotten that a time comes in the history of moral progress when material influences of a certain kind are of immense value. Such a time, we believe, has come in the history of the Roman question. The material influences required, however, were not those of the sword and the rifle. The steam engine in its many applications, the electric telegraph and the printing press—these are the influences which Italy and Rome specially need. Properly used, they would do more for the real welfare of the Italian peninsula than the party of action, with their present ideas, can ever hope to effect.

Garibaldi, however, is but a small philosopher, and Mazzini is more empirical than practical. The difficulties of the Roman question are religious in their essence. Intelligence only can uproot existing prejudice and pave the way for the grander future. Superstition has still a firm hold of many of our fellow creatures. Superstition, however, is fed by ignorance. Intelligence, which dispels the one, uproots the other. Education and the comforts of domestic and social life are the things which are required in many parts of the modern world, Italy and Rome not excepted; but the best means of securing these comforts are the general use of steam, the telegraph, and the printing press.

—If Garibaldi and his friend Mazzini would only look at the lessons of the past, they might discover some wiser and nobler means by which to serve their country. All history shows that a people must be ripe for a change before they can accept and benefit by it. Garibaldi's mistake consisted in this, that he would force a revolution. The time will doubtless come when the chief of the Catholic Church will occupy a position more worthy of him, and when Rome will be the capital of Italy; but that time must be brought about by a class of influences very different from those which the party of action have just employed.

General Grant's Position.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

It is not so very long since the popular cry in political contests used to be "Measures, not men." Mr. Andrew Johnson was nominated for Vice-President of the United States in accordance with the false principle embodied in that cry. The disastrous result of the experiment seems to be driving some of our friends to the opposite extreme; and, with the equally dangerous watchword of "Men, not measures," they are bent upon intrusting our national destinies to a General of whose political principles nothing whatever is known, and confiding the most delicate functions of statesmanship to a man who has thus far shown himself only as a resolute and successful soldier. We have been at some pains to collect all the accessible evidence as to General Grant's opinions on the great questions which divide the country, and the decision of which must shape for good or for ill our course during the next Presidential term. We have at present a list of twenty "authoritative" explanations of the General's position. Nine represent him as an uncompromising radical; nine are positive that he is a straight up-and-down Democrat; and two declare that he is nothing at all, and will not accept a nomination for the Presidency from either party. Colonel Forney, for example, published the other day, in his two papers, five mortal columns of most excellent Republican sentiments, all of which he asserted that he knew on most indubitable testimony to be in Grant's head, if they had not actually come out of his mouth. The Boston *Post* next day hastened to inform us that Grant repudiated every word of Colonel Forney's five columns, and the Philadelphia *Press* replied by an "authorized" contradiction of the *Post*. The Philadelphia *Post* learns that Grant has no sympathy with the radicals. The Springfield *Republican* is certain that he is substantially in accord with the party of freedom, only he is not so foolish as to accept Colonel Forney as his spokesman. The Rebel Mobile *Times* accepts him as a Copperhead; the Macon *Telegraph* denounces him as a radical; the Richmond *Enquirer* believes he is no friend to the nigger, while General Rawlins vows on the faith of a soldier that he is the best friend the nigger ever had. More than all this, the Hon. E. B. Washburne, a thoroughly disinterested statesman, whose mission in life is to get Grant elected President, has made a long speech to prove that his friend is everything the most exacting voter can require. This ought to have settled the whole business; but, alas for the uncertainty of human affairs! Mr. Washburne has no sooner finished his oration than up gets that pestiferous Boston *Post* again, and avers that Grant "detests" Mr. Washburne, doesn't know him, wants to get rid of him, and is not responsible for any of his statements. The Washington *Chronicle* says this is a lie, and Mr. Washburne, we presume, is of the same opinion. The New York *Day Book* thinks any man who doubts Grant to be in perfect accord with Congress is "green enough to be eaten up for grass;" and right on the heels of this comes a statement in another Copperhead paper that the General has accepted a nomination from the Johnson Democracy. The Copperheads quote his acceptance of Mr. Stanton's place as a proof that he is a Democrat; Colonel Forney quotes it as a proof that he is a radical. One gentleman heard him refer to the removal of Sheridan as "more of the President's dirty work;" and another gentleman learns that he has taken warning by Sheridan's "ludicrous fate," and gone over to the conservative party.

Now we have no relish for getting Presidents out of a grab-bag. We have no sympathy with the "hurrah!" movement which hopes to rush a candidate into office, not because he is fit for the place, not because he holds to the principles which the party is created to support, but because he is a good man to shout for at the hustings. We fight to secure equal rights for all men, not to obtain the election of any President who can merely be relied upon to distribute offices to the Republican party. The election by Republican votes of a President who was not heart and soul identified with Republican principles, would be a greater disaster for us than an open defeat in open battle at the polls, where the lines were sharply drawn, the standards boldly displayed, and the generals resolutely committed to the cause in which they engaged. It is better to be beaten than betrayed.

The Path to Peace.

From the N. Y. World.

Immediately after the great Democratic successes of last week, the *World*, eschewing even the appearance of insolent exultation, and impelled, as it believes, by a patriotic desire to see the country tranquillized, intimated that it would offer some suggestions looking in that direction. The warmth of approbation with which the spirit of that article has been indorsed in numerous letters from various parts of the country, encourages us to proceed. Our respected correspondents confirm our judgment that the present is a favorable conjuncture for settling the peace of the country on a durable foundation.

We have, meantime, while awaiting such responses (favorable or adverse) as we supposed the appeal in question might perhaps call forth, been attempting to smooth the way for its sequel by demonstrating the impossibility of any permanent settlement by the further prosecution of the pending reconstruction scheme; nor do we feel at all discouraged by the asperity of criticism which this demonstration has provoked in Republican journals. If the reconstruction contest is to be fought through on a party basis, they are under a political necessity of adhering to their moribund scheme. Our purpose in exposing its crumbling fragility was to convince fair-minded Republicans that their party has nothing to lose in a tranquillizing compromise, by which all differences would be settled, all rights protected, all interests adjusted and harmonized, and a question which so vitally concerns the present and future welfare of the country be rescued from the embittering animosities of a convulsing Presidential canvass.

We have no doubt that if the controversy proceeds on its present basis, the Democratic party will carry the Presidential election; and any Republican who thinks the present reconstruction scheme will stand in that event, discredits his intelligence. The essence of the present reconstruction scheme is negro suffrage; and if anything was ever emphatically condemned by the people on the eve of a Prssidential canvass, negro suffrage has been so condemned in the late elections. Negro suffrage may be right in itself; but clearly the people are not ready to concede it, and no time remains to educate them up to that point before opening the great canvass that is close at hand. It is against every reasonable presumption that a party standing upon that issue should succeed. The Democratic hopes seem to us to rest upon as solid an assurance as the contingencies of party politics admit of. But, for the sake of the argument, we will allow the Republicans to discount our expectations to any extent not absolutely extravagant.

The fact that it is generally conceded by Republicans that their only chance of success lies in running an uncommitted man like General Grant, is a confession that, as a simple contest of opposing policies, unaided by personal prestige derived from other sources, the Republican cause would be hopeless. The tide whose ebb has in one short year stranded that party in so many States, is still running out. With this survey of the situation, the most sanguine Republican must acknowledge that if his party succeeds next year, it will be "by the skin of its teeth," after a contest which will have consolidated half the population of the country into an attitude of intense hostility; a contest which will have arrayed the Southern whites in stubborn scorn of the pretensions of the negroes, and a majority of the whole people (including Southern whites and Northern Democrats) in unrelenting opposition to the policy of the Government.

We appeal to every citizen not wholly destitute of candor to say if such a state of things would be a solid foundation of tranquillity? If it would tend to cement our shattered national unity? If it would grub up by the roots the deadly upas which poisons our political atmosphere? With race arrayed against race and party against party in nearly equal strength; with passions whetted by the fiercest Presidential canvass ever known, and the violence of contention fed by prejudices which such a contest would render ineradicable—if this be what we are fated to come to, may God in His infinite mercy take pity on us! May Heaven help our distressed, distracted country!

The questions now in issue penetrate to the very foundations of our political system; they touch the most powerful and irrepressible passions of human nature. These questions are too deep-reaching and too unsettled to be safely kept open and made the foot-ball of party violence in successive Presidential elections. This deeply agitating controversy can never be closed by a method which half the population of the country stubbornly refuses to accept. We therefore, in a spirit which asks and is willing to make concessions, present this appeal to the good sense, sober judgment, and patriotic instincts of the country.

No settlement has any reasonable chance of durability which does not secure the concurrence of well on to two-thirds or three-fourths of all our citizens. A bare majority, on questions which so profoundly agitate the public mind, can settle nothing, because the beaten minority will not despair of success on a subsequent trial. The Constitution wisely ordains that nothing shall be inserted therein, without a vastly outweighing; preponderance of public sentiment in its favor; wisely because there can be no stability which does no rest like a pyramid, upon a broad base. Whether the proposed settlement shall take the form of Constitutional amendments or not, it is essential that it should be established on a popular assent equally broad; and if it can gain that, it would probably be better to secure it against subsequent disturbance by fortifying it with constitutional barriers.

But the chief thing to be aimed at is not this technical security, but the substantial fairness which will commend it to the judgment of the great body of the people. To this end it must furnish adequate security to the Union; to the rights of the States; to the just claims of the public creditors; and, though last not least, to the interests and capabilities of the negro race. No settlement can stand which does not combine and harmonize these several elements on a basis adapted to the present situation and considerate to them all. That the resources of existing statesmanship are equal to the problem, in the present improved tone of public sentiment, we will not permit ourselves to doubt.

The first important preliminary is a national conference composed of men of moderation and character representing all the various interests. A mode can easily be contrived for bringing such a conference together, if public opinion shall indorse its expediency. Nor would there be any difficulty in designating many of the men who ought to participate in its deliberations. The South should be represented by such men as Wade Hampton, Alexander H. Stephens, Governor Orr, ex-Governor Brown, William C. Rives, General Dick Taylor, General Longstreet, and others of similar moderation and standing. Our object of course is not to provide a list, but specimens. There is no greater reason for deploring the death of the late Governor Andrew than that such a conference cannot have the assistance of his counsels and eloquence. But the Republican party has many men capable of a similar liberality. Without going beyond our immediate vicinity for samples, we venture to name Hamilton Fish, William C. Bryant, Henry Ward Beecher, and even Horace Greeley, as men who could meet the representatives of the South in amicable discussion, with a sincere desire to reach mutually satisfactory results. The Democrats would send their soundest and wisest men. A conference of this kind, consisting of sixty or eighty men of eminent standing, ripe experience, and persuasive temper, would succeed in finding some solution of our national difficulties which would lift the Union out of the slough of party politics, and re-establish it on the only basis whereon it can stand—that of comprehensive, all-adjusting equity. Any propositions which a conference so composed should agree in recommending would probably be so intrinsically fair, so marked by considerate and reconciling justice, that they would command a popular support wide enough to put them into the Constitution, if that should be deemed their fittest embodiment.

Thus much for the initial stages of the method; we will now proceed, with more hesitation and diffidence, to hazard some hints relating to the substance. It is, of course, not what we suggest, but what the proposed conference might after full consultation agree in, that we should expect to stand by.

The negro question being the knot of the difficulty, it would be futile to offer any suggestions which did not include that. From the very nature of the conflict, all parties must abate something of their claims as a means of securing permanence for what is granted; just as in entering into civil society men relinquish some of their natural rights to secure the protection of the whole body for the remainder. What is yielded on the negro question may also be in part compensated by concessions gained on other points. The extreme negro party on one side demands that negro suffrage shall be immediate and universal.

But this party is confronted by an obstacle it cannot ignore in the demonstration, just given in the elections, that the public opinion of the country does not support its claims. As friends of the negro, they had better accept a postponed and gradually extending suffrage, guaranteed by common consent, than take the risk of getting nothing by prematurely demanding all. The extreme party, on the other side, demands the permanent and universal exclusion of the negroes from the suffrage. But this party cannot ignore the fact that the Republicans are in possession of the Government, and that time enough will elapse before they go out to consolidate the negro race in such rooted antipathy to the white, as to preclude, or postpone to another generation, all hope of harmonizing the interests of the two races. The prompt restoration of the Union is an interest of such magnitude as to be worth a sacrifice, but this healing promptitude is not attainable without considerable concessions in favor of the negroes.

Our own plan would be, to require a five years' probation from the date of their emancipation, as we do of the more intelligent white immigrants who come hither from the despotisms of the Old World; and then admit the first generation on a very small property qualification (say half of what was required of the first generation of white freemen in this State), and in the second generation, when a majority of heads of families will probably have become property-holders, make the suffrage universal. The necessity for these dilatory precautions lies in the fact that the chief evil to be guarded against in the State governments is extravagant expenditures and oppressive taxes—an evil against which there is no other protection in a republican government (and even this protection is not very efficient) than that they who lay the taxes shall also feel them. Universal suffrage is safe in the North because a majority of our citizens are owners of property; but republican government would not long survive among us if the avenues to competence were closed against industry and thrift. We shall not stickle for *this* compromise of the negro question; but without *some* compromise there can be no durable settlement.

Another conciliatory measure which we venture to suggest, is the adoption of certain provisions of the Confederate Constitution. If there is not manliness enough in the country to recognize what is really good in that instrument, our people are greater bigots or noodles than we deem them. We do not say that a man is a political bigot who contests the excellence of the provisions, but only that he is a carping idiot if he objects to a thing acknowledged to be good in itself because it has that particular origin. One of the provisions of the Confederate Constitution which we recommend for consideration is this:—"The principal officer in each of the executive departments, and all persons connected with the diplomatic service, may be removed from office at the pleasure of the President. All other civil officers of the executive department may be removed at any time by the President or other appointing power, when their services are unnecessary, or for dishonesty, incapacity, inefficiency, misconduct, or neglect of duty; and when so removed, the removal shall be reported to the Senate, together with the reasons thereof."

There is perhaps no change which would contribute so much to the stability of our institutions as the incorporation of this provision into the Constitution. It would prevent the country from being convulsed, in every Presidential election, by the reckless and selfish scrambles for the control of the Federal patronage, which is doing more than all other causes to corrupt the people and undermine the Government. The South can easily accept it, having already given it their solemn approval. The Republican party should be willing to accept it, as a rational substitute for their Tenure of Office bill. No conjuncture will ever again occur so propitious for its adoption; and besides its solid merit, it would be a link of harmony between both of the chief parties to this unhappy controversy. If there were joined with it the provision of the Confederate Constitution extending the Presidential term to six years, and making the incumbent afterwards ineligible, our Presidents would no longer be tempted to subordinate the interests of the Government to the hope of a re-election.

We also recommend the following excellent provisions of the Confederate Constitution:—"Congress shall appropriate no money from the treasury except by a vote of two-thirds of both Houses, taken by yeas and nays, unless it be asked and estimated for by some one of the heads of departments, and submitted to Congress by the President; or for the purpose of paying its own expenses and contingencies; or for the payment of claims against the Government the justice of which shall have been judicially declared by a tribunal for the investigation of claims against the Government, which it is hereby made the duty of Congress to establish."

"All bills appropriating money shall specify the exact amount of each appropriation, and the purpose for which it is made; and Congress shall grant no extra compensation to any public contractor, officer, agent, or servant, after such contract shall have been made, or such service rendered."

"The President may approve any appropriation and disapprove any other appropriation in the same bill. In such case he shall, in signing the bill, designate the appropriations disapproved, and shall return a copy of such appropriations, with his objections, to the House in which the bill shall have originated; and the same proceedings shall be had as in the case of other bills disapproved by the President."

There is no other provision of the Confederate Constitution which we should wish to see adopted.

The adoption of these wholesome provisions would be a just and manly recognition of Southern wisdom. It would be a compliment without any concession; or if a concession, we should take more by it than we should give. It would not only be an evidence of kind and respectful sentiments, but a valuable improvement of the common Constitution under which we are all destined to live.

Universal amnesty and exemption from all disabilities in consequence of the war would be granted of course.

If this programme, or one conceived in a similar spirit, should be adopted, party strife would be hushed in the coming Presidential election. The congratulations of all real patriots would make party spirit an easy sacrifice on the common altar; and some man who has acquired the confidence of the country without party identification would be taken to secure the steadiness of the ship in the beginning of her new course. Happily, the man is less difficult to find than the measures, but neither can avail anything without the other. If the old battle is to be fought out, it will be necessary to run party chiefs. Nothing could be more absurd or incongruous than a fierce struggle of contending parties for the success of contesting policies, led by neutral candidates. The cause must be embodied and truly represented by the man; party candidates must head a party canvass; "to this complexion it must come at last," unless there shall be a harmonizing compromise before the meeting of the political conventions.

OLD RYE WHISKIES.

THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF FINE OLD RYE WHISKIES In the Land is now Possessed by HENRY S. HANNIS & CO., Nos. 218 and 220 South FRONT Street, WHO OFFER THE SAME TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS, ON VERY ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS.

Their Stock of Rye Whiskies, in Bond, comprises all the favorite brands extant, and runs through the various months of 1865, '66, and of this year, up to present date.

Liberal contracts made for lots to arrive at Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Ericsson Line Wharf, or at Bonded Warehouse, as parties may elect.

ENGLISH CARPETINGS.

NEW GOODS OF OUR OWN IMPORTATION JUST ARRIVED.

ALSO, A CHOICE SELECTION OF AMERICAN CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, ETC.

English Druggetings, from half yard to four yards wide; Mattings, Rugs, Mats.

Our entire stock, including new goods daily opening, will be offered at LOW PRICES FOR CASH, prior to Removal, in January next, to New Store, now building, No. 1222 Chesnut street.

REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON, NO. 807 CHESNUT STREET.

LOOKING-GLASSES OF THE BEST FRENCH PLATE, In Every Style of Frames, ON HAND OR MADE TO ORDER.

NEW ART GALLERY, F. BOLAND & CO., No. 614 ARCH Street.

STEAM ENGINE PACKING.

The modern and extremely popular packing, called MILLER'S LUBRICATIVE, OR SOAP-STONE PACKING, Has already been adopted by over 20,000 Locomotive and Stationary Engines, and is beyond question the easiest applied, the most durable, the cheapest, and wears the machinery the least of any steam engine packing yet introduced. It is not liable to burn or cut, does not require oil, and there is no waste in the use, as it is made of all sizes to suit the boxes, from ¼ to 2 inches in diameter. All persons interested in the use of the steam engine are particularly requested to give this packing a trial. A liberal discount will be made to dealers.

M. C. SADLER, NO. 639 ARCH STREET, PHILA.

Sole Agent for Pennsylvania and Delaware. See certificate below.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF MOTIVE POWER AND MACHINERY, ERIE RAILWAY, NEW YORK, Sept. 29, 1866.

MY DEAR SIR:—In reply to your inquiries in relation to the comparative economy of Hemp Packing, as compared with Lubricating Packing, I will say that Hemp Packing, at an average cost of 33 cents per pound, costs us 2 3-10 mills per mile run, while the Lubricating Packing costs, at an average cost of $1 25 cents per pound, 1 1-10 mill per mile run. We propose to use it exclusively for all Steam Stuffing Boxes. Very truly yours, H. C. BROOKS, Supt. M. P. & M.

P. S.—The popular HYDRAULIC PACKING, Adapted to cold-water pumps, and made similar to the Lubricative Packing, but of different material, will be furnished promptly any size from ¼ to 2 inches, and will be found a superior article for pumps. M. C. S.

9 21 stuth 3m2p

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY. JOHN T. BAILEY & CO. REMOVED TO N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets, Philadelphia. DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING Of every Description, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc. Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand, Also, WOOL SACKS. JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

GROCERIES, ETC.

FRESH FRUITS, 1867.

PEACHES, PEARS, PINEAPPLES, PLUMS, APRICOTS, CHERRIES, BLACKBERRIES, QUINCES, ETC. PRESERVED AND FRESH, IN CANS AND GLASS JARS,

Put up for our particular trade, and for sale by the dozen, or in smaller quantities, by

MITCHELL & FLETCHER, 9 10 3m NO. 1204 CHESNUT STREET.

JAMES R. WEBB, TEA DEALER AND GROCER, S. E. COR. EIGHTH AND WALNUT STS.

Extra Fine Souchong, or English Breakfast Teas. Superior Chulan Teas, very cheap. Oolong Teas of every grade. Young Hyson Teas of finest qualities. All fresh imported. 8 14

NEW BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, WHITE CLOVER HONEY, FIRST OF THE SEASON.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS, Dealer in Fine Groceries. 11 7 2rp Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

SOAP.

IMPORTANT TO THE LADIES!!

No More Dread of Wash-Day!!

MOORE'S ELECTRO-MAGNETIC SOAP.

"WASHING MADE EASY."

Accomplished without boiling or rubbing. The finest and most delicate fabrics, as well as the coarsest, made beautifully clean without boiling or rubbing, saving in the process half the time, labor, soap, AND ALL THE FUEL!!

This is the best Soap ever invented for washing purposes. We offer this Soap to the ladies, confident that they will find, after the first trial, that they cannot do without it.

SOLD BY ALL GROCERS. 10 24 thm12t

INSTRUCTION.

STEVENSDALE INSTITUTE, BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES. Terms—Board, Tuition, etc.—per scholastic year, $500, NO EXTRAS. Circulars at Messrs. Fairbanks & Ewings, No. 715 CHESNUT Street; also at Messrs. T. B. terson Brothers', No. 306 CHESNUT Street. Address, personally or by note, N. FOSTER BROWNE, Principal, 10 3 thmtf South Amboy, N. J.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.—IN THE MATTER OF THE PHILADELPHIA STEAM PUMP AND TOWING COMPANY. Notice is hereby given that the report of the Auditor appointed by the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia, to report upon the petition to dissolve the said corporation, and to settle its affairs, was filed in the said Court on the 18th day of October, A. D. 1867, and unless exceptions are filed thereto before the 19th day of November, A. D. 1867, the said report will be confirmed, and the corporation accordingly dissolved. By order of the Court. T. O. WEBB, 10 24 ths 8t Pro Prothonotary.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.—REMOVAL.

C. W. A. TRUMPLER HAS REMOVED HIS MUSIC STORE FROM SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STS. TO No. 926 CHESNUT STREET, 8 12 1frp PHILADELPHIA.

BOARDING.

1121 GIRARD STREET, BETWEEN Chesnut and Market and Eleventh and Twelfth streets—centrally located. Accommodation for permanent, transient, and table Boarders. 9 11 2m

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices. A. PEYSON, Manufacturer of Poudrette, 8 24 GOLDSMITH'S HALL, LIBRARY Street.

"THE OLD BOOK-KEEPER."

BY GEORGE COOPER.

It was an ancient book-keeper,
And he was tall and slim,
Though his face was mild, he rarely smiled—
His clothes were dark and prim;
And everything about his desk
He kept exceeding trim.

He always hung his hat and coat
Upon the self-same hooks,
And laid his ruler, pen, and ink
In their respective nooks,
And the only exercise he had
Was footing up his books.

Each day, upon the self-same hour,
He took his lofty seat,
And bent his body and his mind
His labors to complete;
And blots were neither on his fame
Nor on his ledger sheet.

The music of his pen was heard
From morn till eventide;
Up columns vast his eyes were cast,
Then down again with pride;
Quite pleased was he, though he saw his work
Increased and multiplied.

The cash that o'er his fingers came
Each day was something grand;
And yet no schemes to bear it off
By him were ever planned;
Although you saw with half an eye
That he wrote a "sloping" hand.

He had no wife, he made no friends,
His joys and cares were few;
And his dearest hope from day to day
Was to keep his balance true;
A good world this, if every man
The latter thing would do.

He never sighed when little ills
His way of life would cross;
And o'er the errors of his youth
He showed no vain remorse;
But set down all that came along
To profit or to loss.

One day the creditor of all
Dropped in for his amount;
He found the old man at his post,
Though low ran Nature's fount;
The books were closed, and he was borne
Up to his last account.

DESTRUCTION OF POMPEII.

BY HON. JAMES W. WALL.

The partially exhumed city of Pompeii is located about twelve miles from Naples, on the railway to Castellamare, just where it branches off to Nocera. A hillock, partly formed by the shower of ashes which buried the city, now heaped still higher by the dirt thrown out from the excavations at the southern declivity of Vesuvius, and five miles from its base, marks the interesting locality, whose antiquity was, as it were, caught alive. There the progress of time and decay has been arrested, and we are admitted to the temples and theatres, and the domestic privacy of a people who lived nearly two thousand years ago.

Pompeii was a little Greek town of tolerable commerce in its early day. The Mediterranean sea, which once washed its walls, subsequently, from the effects of an earthquake or some local convulsion, left it a mile and more away in one of these delicious plains made by nature for the complete extinguishment of all industry in the Italian dweller, and for the commonplaces of poetry and prose in all the northern abusers of the pen. It was ravaged by every barbarian, who in turn was called a conqueror, and was successively the pillage of Carthagenian and Roman, until at last the Augustan age, which cast such radiance over Rome, saw it quieted into an effeminate and luxurious Roman colony, and man, fearing to rob, ceased to rob any more.

When man had ceased his molestations, nature commenced hers; and this unfortunate little city was by a curious fate to be extinguished, yet preserved—to perish suddenly from the face of the astonished Roman Empire; and to live again when Rome was but a nest of sandalled monks and superstitious mummers—her empire torn to fragments by Turk, Russian, Austrian, Prussian, and whole host of barbaric names, that once were as dust beneath her feet.

In the year 63 of the Christian era, an earthquake manifested to the affrighted Pompeiians on what a frail tenure they held their leases. Whole streets were thrown down; columns started from their bases; statues fell from their pedestals; and to this day the traveller is shown the evidences of hasty repair, marking the first calamity. It was the first warning to that depraved and dissolute city "of the bolt red with uncommon wrath" soon to be launched, with all its force, amid a fiery whirlwind of stones, lava, and ashes.

On the 23d of August, in the year 79, Vesuvius poured out his accumulation of terrors at once—and in the clearing away of the storm of fiery dust which covered Campania for four days, Pompeii, with all its living multitude, its magnificent temples, theatres, palaces, and baths, its walls of arabesque, and columns clustering in patriarchal splendor, had disappeared from the earthly surface—and a smoking heap was the grave of that buried city.

The ancient Romans seem to have been as fond of villas as if every soul of them had made fortunes in Wall street; and the whole southern coast of Italy, like Staten Island, although far surpassing it in architectural magnificence, was studded with the summer palaces, the iris-hued gardens of these masters of the world. The site of Vesuvius would now be rather a formidable foundation for a villa, as the close owner might any morning be found with his villa done to a turn in a bed of hot ashes. But before the eruption that covered Pompeii with ashes and Herculaneum with lava, the mountain was asleep, and had never, within the memory of the oldest inhabitant, rumbled, or flung up spark or stone. Its verdant slopes were then covered with elegant villas and gardens. Martial has a pretty epigram, in which he gives us a view of Vesuvius, as he appeared before this terrible eruption:—

"Here verdant vines o'erspread Vesuvius' sides,
The generous grape here poured her purple tides.
This Bacchus loved beyond his native scene,
Here dancing satyrs joy'd to trip the green."

To those who look upon Vesuvius now, grim, blasted, and lifting up his sooty forehead among clouds of perpetual smoke, the very throne of Pluto and Vulcan together—no force of fancy can picture what it must have been, when the Romans built their summer palaces and pavilions on its verdant slopes—a pyramid of more than three thousand feet in height, painted over with forest, garden, vineyard, and orchard—zoned with colonnades, turrets, golden roofs, and marble porticos; with the deep azure of the Campanian sky for its canopy, the classic Mediterranean washing its base, and the whole glittering in the colors of sunrise, noon, and evening, like "the rich and high piled woof from Persia's looms," let down from the steps of some heaven-lifted and resplendent throne. All this magnificence was turned into cinders, lava, and hot water in the year of the Christian era, 79. The hissing streams of lava, like fiery snakes, ran hither and thither down the slopes of the mountain, scorching and consuming everything in their pathway, while the mountain hurled high in air the red-hot lava and sulphurous ashes, with a noise that shook the very firmament. The entire continent, throughout its northern and southern range, felt the vigorous awakening of the volcano. Imperial Rome, hundreds of miles away, was covered with ashes, of which Northern Africa, Egypt, and Asia Minor received their full share; the sun was turned into blood, and the people very naturally thought that the end of the world had come. Well might Pliny the younger say in his letter to the historian Tacitus, "Nothing here was to be heard but the shrieks of women, the screams of children, and the cries of men. Some calling for their children, others for their parents, others for their husbands—one lamenting his own fate, another that of his family—some lifting their hands to the gods; but the greater part imagining that the last, the eternal night was come, which was to destroy the gods and the world together."

At the close of this first fearful eruption Vesuvius loomed forth the grim-looking giant he is at this hour. The sky was stained with that white cloud which still reposes like a halo on the mountain's scarred and shattered brows. The plain at his foot, where Pompeii and Herculaneum once shone forth in all their beauty, was covered many feet deep with a debris of ashes and lava, while the smoke of the country "went up as the smoke of a furnace."

Another "Oldest Mason."

A newspaper paragraph about one Captain Lemuel Cox, of East Hartford, Conn., "the oldest Mason in the United States," has fallen under the eye of Mr. B. West, of Tennessee. This gentleman writes to the Nashville *Christian Advocate*:—

"Gabriel Bumpass, M. D., a graduate of the Philadelphia Medical School, is now ninety-six years old. He entered the Masonic fraternity just as early in life as the rules of the Order would admit him, and has been a regular member of the same for the term of seventy-five years. He professed religion in his fourteenth year, and is now a member in good and reputable standing in the Cumberland Presbyterian Church. He was an orphan when he professed religion. He made himself, by his own perseverance and energetic industry, one of the most successful physicians of his day. He was made a Mason in South Carolina. He says he cannot remember the name of the lodge in which he was initiated. It was, he thinks, in Laurens district. The number of the lodge, he thinks, was 14. It may be in some adjoining district, as he does not now remember the precise name. He is now feeble and afflicted."

Although living in Lawrence county, Tenn., Dr. Bumpass has never used any beverage but cold water.

Origin of a National Emblem.

A London paper says that the usual sentiment expressed over a glass of hot grog by a Scoto-Anglo company is, "Here's to the Thistle and the Rose," and if a Hibernian element is in the group, the 'Shamrock" takes its place in the *trio juncta*. None are now alive who fraternized under the toast of "The Thistle and the Thorn." Long, long ago, at a time which we can only reach by the tongs of history, when the Scot, from his remote country of the north, reached London after a fourteen days' tedious journey, the then capital was put in convivial recognition for the whole of England, and as the name of what now forms Westminster was "Thorney," the familiar congratulation over a draught of stout (for stout has been the beverage of "Thorney" from the days of Noah) was "The Thistle and the Thorn." Up till 1560 Middlesex only played second fiddle to "Thorney." After that "Thorney" was sunk in "Westminster"—the minster west from St. Paul's—which Queen Elizabeth erected into a collegiate charge of a Dean and twelve Prebendaries. It still claims coronation ceremonies, and "the Thorneys," by some unaccountable transposition of nicknames, are called "cockneys."

MISCELLANEOUS JOTTINGS.

—Dr. H. Vogel has made an actometer which he is confident will reduce the main difficulty of carbon printing to child's play. The negative is placed in the light simultaneously with the instrument, which is graduated like a thermometer, and left there until the instrument indicates a certain degree; this degree of printing has to be previously established by experiment. A strip of carbon paper is placed under the negative and exposed, and gradually, as the instrument indicates four, six, or eight degrees, covered up. The strip is afterwards developed, and it is easy to see which degree of the actometer corresponds with the best development. When the necessary degree of several negatives has once been ascertained, it becomes an easy matter to judge, by comparison, the requisite time for a new negative.

—The *Gazette du Midi* publishes the following order of Menotti Garibaldi:—

"A corps of twenty men, selected and commanded by sub-lieutenant Oreste Zannetti, will be formed to seize all those who abandon their company, so that they may be tried by a court-martial and severely punished, or even shot. Those who succeed in eluding the vigilance of their superiors will be publicly covered with infamy, and declared before Italy vile and traitors."

—The *Patrie* mentions a little circumstance which lately occurred at the Arènes Athlétiques. During a pause in the performance, an individual suddenly sang the "Marseillaise." He was expelled, in spite of the wish expressed by the public to leave him undisturbed.

—A statue has been unveiled at Rotterdam of the statesman who, after the death of Napoleon, undertook the organization of the Dutch Government—Gysbert Karel Graaf van Hogendorp. The King and royal family were present at the ceremony.

—The thirty-sixth birthday of the Prince Royal of Prussia was celebrated recently at Baden, where the Grand Duke and Duchess, Prince Louis of Hesse, and the Princess Alice of England, had arrived to join the King and Queen of Prussia.

—A London paper says:—"Sir Edwin Landsher is at present in Ross-shire, the guest of Mr. J. E. Coleman, at Lochluichard Lodge. The veteran artist is still well and active, and is enjoying his favorite sport of deer-stalking with considerable success."

—Prince de Ligne again takes his place as President of the Belgian Senate. M. Dolez (Left-Centre) has been elected President of the Chamber of Deputies by fifty-seven votes to twenty-seven, given to M. Nothomb (Right).

—The *Journal de Nice* says Baron Haussmann has taken the Villa Frémy, in that town, for the Empress of the French, whose health requires care. The Villa Cabasse has been hired by Marshal Forey.

ISAAC B. EVANS,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

OILS, PAINTS, VARNISHES,

Naval Stores and Soaps,

NO. 16 NORTH DELAWARE AVENUE,

10 5 3m p PHILADELPHIA.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

ALUMNI OF THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.—The one hundred and eighteenth anniversary of the Society of the Alumni of the University of Pennsylvania was held yesterday afternoon at the College Hall. The annual report was read by the Secretary. Among the items of interest named in the report was the establishment of a prize for the best original declamation. Amendments to the constitution were proposed. It was recommended that there should be a canvass of the members for a new catalogue. Action was also taken for the proper preservation of the memorial of the graduates who were in the late war.

Resolutions were passed approbatory of the course of the Trustees and Faculty, in the introduction of the eclectic system of study; also, a committee to devise measures to procure additional endowments for the University was appointed, the expenses of which the introduction of the new system has largely increased. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—

President, Charles E. Lex; Vice-Presidents—Hon. George Sharswood, LL.D., James C. Booth, Rev. J. W. Faires, D. D., Theodore Cuyler, Esq.; Recording Secretary, George D. Budd, Esq.; Corresponding Secretary, Z. Poulson Dodson, Esq.; Treasurer, Thomas Stewardson, Jr., Esq.; Board of Managers—John P. Montgomery, Esq., Henry D. Gregory, John B. Gest, William F. Judson, John S. Powell, Joseph G. Rosengarten, S. B. Wylie Mitchell, M. D., John M. Collins, G. H. Robinett, Samuel Dickson, George T. Bispham, Charles Gilpin, George W. Hodge, L. C. Cleeman, E. Greenough Platt, William T. Taylor, M. D., John W. Wright, Otis H. Kendall, Herman O. Duncan, Thomas H. Lyman. This Society was established in 1848.

THE NATIONAL SAVING FUND AND TRUST COMPANY.—This concern failed in the spring of 1861, with liabilities to depositors $800,000, and assets $2655. Last winter E. Spencer Miller, Esq., on behalf of depositors, representing about $300,000, filed a bill in equity in the District Court against the Directors. The case was ready to be heard in April last, but then the Legislature very quietly passed an act taking from the District Court all power to hear bills in equity, including those then pending. It was expected that the passage of that act would so complicate the case as to discourage the depositors from further proceedings. But a bill in equity was immediately filed against them in the Supreme Court, and it is expected that the case will be heard there within a few weeks.

THE MARSHAL'S RETURN.—Marshal Ellmaker made return to the Court yesterday that the residue of whisky directed to be sold consisted of 228 gallons, or 32 barrels, as appeared by the return to the original writ of sale, which residue was lost, while in his custody, by leakage. He further states that the whisky was transferred to new barrels, the cost of which, with an allowance of one per cent. a month for leakage, and of two gallons to each cask by absorption, makes in the aggregate a sum of $402 50; leaving a net loss of $71 25.

TESTIMONIAL.—The Concordia Singing Society of this city has been presented by the Concordia Maennerchor, of New York, with a large and elegantly framed photographic picture, containing likenesses of the members of the latter society. The presentation is an acknowledgment of hospitalities received during the tenth National Saengerfest.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES ..... 6 46 | MOON RISES 7 35
SUN SETS ..... 4 43 | HIGH WATER 3 14

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

GEORGE N. ALLEN, MATTHEW BAIRD, JOSEPH C. GRUBB, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

City of Cork	Antwerp	New York	Oct. 30
Britannia	Glasgow	New York	Oct. 30
Aragon	Havre	New York	Oct. 31
Wm. Penn	London	New York	Nov. 1
Siberia	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 5
Bremen	Southampton	New York	Nov. 5
Nebraska	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 6
Baltic	Southampton	New York	Nov. 6
C. of Baltimore	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 6
Etna	Glasgow	New York	Nov. 6
Hibernian	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 6
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Quebec	Nov. 9
Cuba	Liverpool	Boston	Nov. 9
Tripoli	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 9
Etna	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 9
St. Laurent	Liverpool	New York	Nov. 9
Allemannia	Southampton	New York	Nov. 13

FOR EUROPE.

Hermann	New York	Bremen	Nov. 14
C. of N. York	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 16
Helvetia	New York	Liverpool	Nov. 16
Germania	New York	Hamburg	Nov. 16
Europe	New York	Havre	Nov. 16
Iowa	New York	Glasgow	Nov. 16
Bellona	New York	London	Nov. 16
Thames	New York	London	Nov. 16

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Nov. 14
Columbia	New York	Havana	Nov. 14
Santiago de Cuba	New York	San Juan	Nov. 15
Juniata	Philada	New Orleans	Nov. 16
Georgia	New York	Vera Cruz	Nov. 16
Wyoming	Philada	Savannah	Nov. 16
Fah Kee	New York	St. Jago	Nov. 16
Rising Star	New York	Aspinwall	Oct. 21
S. America	New York	Brazil	Nov. 22
Alliance	Philada	Charleston	Nov. 23
Stars and Stripes	Philada	Havana	Dec. 10

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Brig Josie, Pettigrew, Marseilles, L. Westergaard & Co.
Schr A. M. Chadwick, Coane, Rio Janeiro, J. E. Bazley & Co.
Str R. Willing, Cundiff, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Str H. L. Gaw, Iler, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

MEMORANDA.

Barque Hunter, York, hence for Portland, sailed from Holmes' Hole 12th inst., but returned.
Brig A. F. Larrabee, Carlisle, hence for Bangor, sailed from Salem 11th inst.
Brig Beeze, Sheehy, for Galveston, entered out at Liverpool 29th ult.
Brig S. Welsh, Hoecker, for St. Jago, cleared at Pensacola 28th ult.
Brig Thomas Walter, Merriman, from Norfolk for Guadaloupe, in Hampton Roads 11th inst.
Schr John S. Shindler, Lee, hence, at Mobile 9th instant.
Schr J. S. Hewitt, Foster, from Boston for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 8th inst.
Schrs S. H. Cady, Wood, and D. S. Mershon, Ayres, hence, at Boston 12th inst.
Schr Lena Hunter, Perry, from Boston for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 10th inst.
Schr Surf, hence, at New Haven 10th inst.
Schr Geo. Kilborn, hence for Rockland, at Holmes' Hole 10th inst.
Schr Z. A. Paine, Jones, hence for Eastport, was below Portsmouth 9th inst.
Schr R. R. Hunter, Young, hence for Portland, at Holmes' Hole 10th inst.
Schr M. R. Carlisle, Potter, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 9th inst.
Schr S. C. Tyler, hence for Newburyport, at Holmes' Hole 10th inst.
Schr Althea, Smith, hence, at Charleston yesterday.
Schrs P. Hoice, Adams; Ella Fish, Willard; Mary C. Tarr, Floyd; and Wm. Payson, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 10th inst.
Schrs America, Kahl, and J. S. Detwiler, Grace, hence, at Richmond 11th inst.
Schr E. A. Bertle, Smith, from Salisbury for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 10th inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Notice is hereby given that in accordance with the advertisement from this office, dated May 1, 1867, the changes in the character and position of several of the lights in the east coast of Ireland, between the Kish Bank and Tuskar Rock thereby named, as well as the addition of other lights, has taken place, viz.:—

A lightvessel has been placed in eight fathoms water about 3½ miles SE. by S. from the south end of the Codling Bank, in lat. 53 4 0 N., and lon. 5 45 45 W., from the mainmast of which a quick red revolving light is exhibited from sunset to sunrise, showing its greatest brilliancy every twenty seconds.

This vessel has three masts, and carries a globe with a half globe underneath, at her mainmast head. Her hull is painted black, with a white stripe, and the words "Codling Bank" in white letters on her sides.

The Wicklow Swash Lightvessel has been removed altogether.

The fixed bright light hitherto exhibited from the Wicklow Head Lighthouse has been changed to an intermittent bright light, showing alternately ten seconds' bright and three seconds' dark.

A lightvessel has been placed in eighteen fathoms, about 8¼ miles SE. by E. ½ E. from the north end of the North Arklow Bank in lat. 52 38 15 N., and lon. 5 50 30 W., from which two fixed bright lights are exhibited from sunset to sunrise, one on the mainmast at a height of 28 feet, and one on the foremast at a height of 22 feet above sea level. She has three masts, with a globe on the mainmast and a globe on the foremast heads. Her hull is painted black, with a white stripe, and the words "Arklow Bank North," in white letters on her sides.

The position of the South Arklow Bank lightvessel has been changed, and she now lies in 25 fathoms water, about two miles S 8½ E. ¼ E. from her former position. In lat. 52 40 45 N., and lon. 5 57 10 W. Her light has been changed from a bright revolving light every half minute to a bright revolving light every minute. She has three masts, and carries a half globe over a globe at her mainmast head. Her hull is painted black, with a white stripe, with the words "Arklow Bank South," in white letters on her sides.

The position of the Black Water Bank Lightvessel has been changed, and she now lies in about 20 fathoms water, about 1⅝ mile E. of her former position, in lat. 52 30 10 N., and lon. 6 5 W. The character of the light remains as hitherto, viz.—a fixed bright light. She has three masts, and carries two globes at her mainmast head. Her hull is painted black, with the words "Black Water Bank" in white letters on her sides.

By order. WILLIAM LEES, Secretary.
Dublin, Oct. 12, 1867.

FURNITURE, ETC.

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BEAUX MEUBLES,

pour Salons et Chambres a Coucher,
Arranges pour Exposition dans Appartements, Garnis et Converts de Tapis.

GEORGE J. HENKELS, LACY & CO.,

EBENISTES,

CHESNUT STREET, au Coin de 13me.

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FINE FURNITURE ON EXHIBITION IN SUITES OF ROOMS, CARPETED AND FURNISHED AS CHAMBERS AND PARLORS.

GEORGE J. HENKELS, LACY & CO.,

CABINET MAKERS,

THIRTEENTH AND CHESNUT, Philadelphia.

DIE FEINSTEN MEUBEL ARANGIERT IN DER GANZEN ETAGE FERTIG ZUR ANSICHT, TEPPICH UND GARTIENEN EINBEGRIFFEN.

GEORGE J. HENKELS,

MEUBEL FABRICKANT

THIRTEENTH AND CHESNUT, Philadelphia.

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EN

EXHIBICION,

In Serie de Cuartos,

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Salas de recibimiento

y

CUARTOS DE CAMARA. [9 26 2m

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PARLOR, HALL AND CHAMBER SUITS AT REDUCED PRICES.

Our facilities are such that we are enabled to offer at very moderate prices, a large and well-assorted stock of every description of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND BEDDING.

Goods packed to carry safely to all parts of the country.

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FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERING WAREROOMS

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TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

I have a large stock of every variety of

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Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS.
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Mattresses, Lounges, etc. etc.

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LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES TO ORDER.

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NEW CHESNUT STREET (NO. 1216),

SADDLERY, HARNESS, AND HORSE FURNISHING GOODS HOUSE

OF

LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,

Is attributable to the following facts:—

They are very attentive to the wants of their customers.
They are satisfied with a fair business profit.
They sell goods only on their own merits.
They guarantee every strap in all harness they sell over $40, the fault of the purchaser only who does not get what he is guaranteed and paid for.
Their goods are 25 per cent. cheaper than can be bought elsewhere.
They have cheaper and finer goods than can be bought in the city.
They have the largest and most complete stock in Philadelphia.
All Harness over $25 are "hand-made."
Harness from $14 to $625.
Gents' Saddles from $6 to $75.
Ladies' Saddles from $10 to $125.
They are the oldest and largest manufacturers the country.

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UNION PASTE AND SIZING COMPANY.—A Paste for Box-makers, Bookbinders, Paperhangers, Shoemakers, Pocket-book Makers, Bill Posters, etc. It will not sour, is cheap and always ready for use. Refer to J. B. Lippincott & Co., De Vyar & Keller, William Mann, Philadelphia *Inquirer*, Harper Brothers, American Tract Society, and others. Sole Agents, L. L. CRAGIN & CO., No. 420 COMMERCE Street. 9 12

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Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords Twines Etc.

No. 28 North WATER Street, and
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PHILADELPHIA.

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GET THE BEST.—THE HOLY BIBLE—HARDING'S Editions—Family, Pulpit and Pocket Bibles in beautiful styles of Turkey Morocco and antique bindings. A new edition, arranged for photographic portraits of families.

WM. W. HARDING, Publisher,
No. 906 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

"IN THE HOURS OF OUR HAPPINESS and prosperity, let us remember the unfortunate and disabled soldiers who saved us a country and nationality."—LINCOLN.

GRAND POPULAR MOVEMENT

TO ERECT THE

GETTYSBURG ASYLUM

FOR

INVALID SOLDIERS,

UNDER A SPECIAL

Charter from the State of Pennsylvania,

PASSED MARCH 6, 1867.

AN APPEAL TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

The object of this Association is to provide, by public exertion, a National Home for our disabled soldiers, to erect an asylum for those who, in their patriotism, have served their country at the expense of their health and happiness; who in the battle for the nation's life were maimed, and are now incapable of working for their own maintenance. France has her Hotel des Invalides where rest the ashes of the great Napoleon; England, her Greenwich and Chelsea Hospitals, the former being one of the finest architectural structures ever devoted to charity. Russia, Prussia, and in fact nearly all European countries have magnificent retreats for the unfortunate soldiers. Monarchies provide for the alleviation of the suffering caused by war, but free, prosperous Republican America has no place for her crippled and sick soldiers but the country poor-house or the sidewalks of her crowded cities. These noble patriots left happy homes to save our common country in the hour of her deep distress. We pledged to them our lasting gratitude, and now those who are dependent look to us in their utter need to redeem those pledges. They have performed their part. We enjoy the result of their sacrifices. We must not be recreant to our obligations. Let us each devote but a single dollar to this purpose, and the Gettysburg Asylum will afford the soldiers a home, and our country will be honored by the noble institution.

THE LAND HAS BEEN PURCHASED

By this Association, and Ten Thousand Dollars have already been paid towards the preservation of the battle-ground—about thirty acres (adjoining the site of General Meade's Headquarters) have been set apart for the uses of the Asylum.

LEXINGTON AVENUE, NEW YORK, Oct. 28, 1867.—Having labored for three years to erect a Home for our crippled veterans, and having passed a bill for that purpose in the New York Legislature, incorporating some one hundred of our best citizens as Directors—but under which bill no action has been had, from that time to this—and knowing the great and crying necessity of the case, the shame of leaving our disabled veterans to starve or beg, I hereby most cordially indorse your enterprise, and it shall have all the aid of my tongue, pen, and influence.

Very truly yours, CHARLES G. HALPINE,
(From the Postmaster-General of the United States.)

I recommend to all Postmasters that they shall aid this truly benevolent and patriotic enterprise.

A. W. RANDALL.

Being satisfied with the integrity of your enterprise, we cheerfully consent to display your diamonds at our establishment. BROWNE & SPALDING,
October 25, 1867. Nos. 568 and 570 Broadway.

We hereby certify that we have examined the Diamond Goods, Pearls, Emeralds, Rubies, and other precious Stones, as described in the list, and find them all genuine.

HENLE BROS., Diamond Importers, No. 26 Maiden Lane, New York.

J. HERRMANN, Diamond Setter, No. 394 Broome street, New York.

In order to promote public confidence in the highest degree, and for the furtherance of this great object, the Association has decided to place the $300,000 worth of diamonds on public exhibition at the large Jewelry Establishment of Messrs. Browne & Spaulding, under the Metropolitan Hotel, in the city of New York. The world-renowned yacht "Henrietta" has also been purchased. The Farm of 600 acres is located in Sullivan county, N. Y., and is one of the finest stock farms in the State; has a splendid mansion, and is complete in every particular.

There will be 1,200,000 tickets issued at one dollar each, admitting the holders to both of the

GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVALS.

ONE AT

IRVING HALL, NEW YORK, SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 8, 1868,

AND ONE AT

HORTICULTURAL HALL, PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 22, 1868.

On which latter occasion a committee of prominent citizens will be selected to associate with the management in making the distribution, to commence on Monday, February 24, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Horticultural Hall.

$661,950 IN VALUABLE PRESENTS

Will be distributed among the ticket holders, in accordance with the Charter and the following

SCHEDULE OF AWARDS.

No.		
1.	1 Grand Cash Award	$100,000
2.	1 Splendid Farm (600 acres)	60,000
3.	1 Yacht, the famous "Henrietta"	50,000
4.	1 Diamond Necklace, 48 Brilliants	30,000
5.	1 Diamond Brooch and Earrings (all large Diamonds)	25,000
6.	1 Diamond Brooch and Earrings (all large Diamonds)	23,000
7.	1 Diamond Brooch and Earrings	15,000
8.	1 Diamond Necklace, 28 Brilliants, Star Setting	8,000
9.	1 Diamond Necklace, 29 Brilliants	7,000
10.	1 Diamond Cross, set in Silver, Large Diamonds	7,000
11.	1 Diamond Slide, 15 Brilliants	6,000
12.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	5,000
13.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	5,000
14.	1 Diamond and Pearl Cameo Bracelet Brooch and Earrings	5,000
15.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	4,000
16.	1 Diamond Cluster Bracelet	4,000
17.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	4,000
18.	1 Diamond Cluster Bracelet	4,000
19.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch and Earrings	4,000
20.	1 Diamond Cluster Bracelet	4,000
21.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	4,000
22.	1 Diamond Single Stone Scarf Pin	4,000
23.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	4,000
24.	1 Diamond Cluster Bracelet	4,000
25.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	3,500
26.	1 Diamond Emerald Cluster Brooch	3,500
27.	1 Pearl Necklace	3,500
28.	1 Pair Diamond Single Stone Earrings	3,500
29.	1 Diamond Cross	3,000
30.	1 Diamond Single Stone Stud	3,000
31.	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	3,000
32.	1 Pair Diamond Single Stone Earrings	3,000
33.	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	3,000
34.	1 Diamond Single Stone Stud	3,000
35.	1 Pair Diamond Single Stone Studs	3,000
36.	1 Diamond Brooch (in Silver)	3,000
37.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	3,000
38.	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	3,000
39.	1 Diamond Single Stone Stud	3,000
40.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	2,500
41.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	2,500
42.	1 Diamond and Emerald Brooch	2,500
43.	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	2,500
44.	1 Pearl Brass pin, Earrings and Head Ornament	2,500
45.	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	2,500
46.	1 Diamond Cross	2,500
47.	1 Diamond and Emerald Ornament	2,500
48.	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	2,000
49.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	2,000
50.	1 Diamond Cluster Stem Ring	1,500
51.	1 Single Stone Diamond Ring	1,500
52.	1 Diamond Cross	1,000
53.	1 Pair Diamond Cluster Earrings	1,500
54.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	1,500
55.	1 Diamond Single Stone Stud	1,500
56.	1 Diamond Bracelet	1,500
57.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	1,500
58.	1 Diamond Cluster Ring	1,500
59.	1 Camel's Hair Shawl	1,500
60.	1 Choice Emerald Stud	1,500
61.	1 Single Stone Ring	1,500
62.	1 Single Stone Pin	1,500
63.	1 Cluster Brooch	1,500
64.	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	1,500
65.	1 Pair Diamond Single Stone Earrings	800
66.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	800
67.	1 Diamond and Emerald Cluster Ring	600
68.	1 Diamond Cluster Bracelet, Earrings, and Pin	900
69.	1 Camel's Hair Shawl	800
70.	1 Diamond and Ruby Three Stone Ring	800
71.	1 Diamond and Emerald Cluster Ring	800
72.	1 Diamond Cluster Brooch	800
73.	1 Pair Diamond Cluster Studs	600
74.	1 Gentleman's Gold Watch and Heavy Chain	600
75.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring, Star Setting	500
76.	1 Diamond and Garnet Cluster Ring	500
77.	1 Diamond Single Stone Pin	500
78.	1 Emerald Knob	500
79.	1 Pair Diamond and Ruby Earrings	500
80.	1 Diamond Cluster Ring	400
81.	1 Diamond and Emerald Stem Pin	400
82.	1 Lady's Diamond Set Watch	400
83.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	350
84.	1 Gold Watch	300
85.	1 Diamond and Opal Ring	250
86.	1 Diamond and Single Stone Stud	150
87.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	150
88.	1 Diamond Three Stone Ring	150
89.	1 Diamond Single Stone Stud	150
90.	1 Pearl Scarf Pin	150
91.	1 Diamond Cluster Ring	150
92.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	150
93.	1 Gentleman's Diamond and Amethyst Ring	150
94.	1 Diamond Cluster Pin	100
95.	1 Cameo and Pearl Brooch and Earrings	100
96.	1 Cameo Brooch	100
97.	1 Diamond Single Stone Ring	100
98.	1 Diamond Cluster Ring	100
99.	1 Lady's Gold Watch	100
100.	1 Coral Brooch and Earrings	100
101.	1 Pair Garnet Sleeve Buttons	100
102.	1 Gold and Pearl Scarf Pin	50
103.	1 Emerald Scarf Pin	50
104.	1 Emerald Scarf Pin	50
105 to 1104.	One thousand copies of the Splendidly Illustrated Presentation work, entitled the "Tribute Book," at $20 each	20,000
1105 to 2104.	1000 Photograph Albums at $5 each	5,000
Also,	120,000 Cash Presents, $1 each	120,000

Making in the aggregate 122,104 Presents, valued at $661,950

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Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1867.

"The Path to Peace."

Under the above caption our readers will find, among our usual extracts from the New York press, a remarkable article, or rather manifesto, from the *World*. We say "remarkable," because the *World*, when it speaks, speaks for the thought, the culture, and, we may add, the *loyalty* of the Democratic party. Besides being by far the ablest, and in many respects one of the most fair and candid of the opposition journals, it is the acknowledged organ of that part of the Democratic party which *has learned something* from the events of the past five years. In this respect it is almost as widely separated from such papers as our Democratic morning contemporary of this city, and the ordinary run of blind, fanatical "Copperhead" journals, as is the *Tribune* itself.

There is a scholarliness, a fairness, and an intellectual vivacity about its leading articles which make them pleasant to read, even when one cannot adopt their arguments or endorse their views. It is a very fair representative of that large and influential class of our fellow-citizens who were truly loyal to the Government during the war, but who do not wish to give up the name and organization of the Democratic party. That class constitutes by no means a majority of the party, but with the Republicans it constitutes a very large majority of the whole people.

We accept this manifesto in the spirit in which it is made, as an honest attempt to settle the fundamental and vital questions growing out of the late convulsion through which our country has passed, and thus to remove them from the arena of partisan politics. The end is a laudable one, and every contribution towards it should be welcomed by all who have the good of the country at heart. As the *World* well remarks:—

"The questions now in issue penetrate to the very foundations of our political system; they touch the most powerful and irrepressible passions of human nature. These questions are too deep-reaching and too unsettling to be safely kept open and made the foot-ball of party violence in successive Presidential elections."

What, then, is the settlement of these questions which the *World* proposes? It premises that any settlement, to be durable, must receive the assent of from two-thirds to three-fourths of all our citizens, else the minority will not despair of a subsequent reversal of the verdict; and it suggests that such settlement should be fortified with constitutional guarantees. Its essential fairness, however, should commend it to the judgment of the great body of the people, and to this end the *World* says:—

"It must furnish adequate security to the Union; to the rights of the States; to the just claims of the public creditors; and, though last not least, *to the interests and capabilities of the negro race. No settlement can stand which does not combine and harmonize these several elements on a basis adapted to the present situation and considerate to them all.*"

It is something, we must confess, to secure such an avowal as this from the leading Democratic journal of the State of New York, on the heels of a fifty thousand majority for its party. It shows that the logic of events has not been barren of effect on the brain and talent of that organization. We see nothing in this proposed scheme to which a sound Republican might not assent. Give us adequate security to the Union; to the rights of the States; to the just claims of the public creditors; and to the interests of the colored citizen, and we have nothing more to ask. American politics then reverts to its legitimate work of discussing and determining *policies* in a Government all of whose *fundamentals* are fixed. Parties must then take a new departure, and men will seek political associations on new and less vital issues. Much, very much, is gained when the best thought of the nation is thus shown to gravitate to a common point.

The *mode* by which the *World* proposes to reach this settlement is, first, a general conference of leading men from the whole country, and fairly representing all the interests to be consulted.

It suggests such men as Wade Hampton, Governor Orr, ex-Governor Brown, Alexander H. Stephens, etc., from the South; such Republicans as Hamilton Fish, William C. Bryant, Henry Ward Beecher, and Horace Greeley, and the "soundest and wisest" men of the Democratic party. Such a conference, it thinks, "consisting of sixty or eighty men of eminent standing, ripe experience, and persuasive temper, would succeed in finding some solution of our national difficulties which would lift the Union out of the slough of party politics, and reëstablish it on the only basis whereon it can stand—that of comprehensive, all-adjusting equity. Any propositions which a conference so composed should agree in recommending would probably be so intrinsically fair, so marked by considerate and reconciling justice, that they would command a popular support wide enough to put them into the Constitution, if that should be deemed their fittest embodiment."

The *World* acknowledges that the negro question is the knotty point in the whole difficulty; but it answers that from the very nature of the conflict all parties must abate something of their claims to secure the permanence of what is granted. The extreme party on one side demands immediate and universal negro suffrage, but is confronted with the assumed demonstration of public opinion in opposition to that measure at the late elections. The extreme party on the other side demands the permanent and universal exclusion of the negroes from the suffrage, but is met by the fact that the Government is in the hands of the Republicans, and must remain so long enough to make the possession of the ballot by the negroes an accomplished event in each of the late Rebel States. The *World's* plan of compromise would be, first, a five years' probation from the date of emancipation; secondly, a small property qualification during one generation; and thirdly, universal suffrage to the second generation. We will not stop to discuss this plan. We remember that the people of Missouri in 1863 agreed to abolish slavery by a gradual process which should reach to 1890; the *next year* they abolished it at once and forever.

The *World* proposes, as additional measures of conciliation, the adoption of several features of the Confederate Constitution, embodying reforms which have commended themselves to the judgment of the people generally—such as the extension of the Presidential term of office to six years and a disqualification for re-election; making the heads of departments removable by the President at pleasure, but all other officers of Executive appointment removable only for cause; and limiting the power of Congress in the matter of appropriations. Some of these measures are doubtless valuable reforms, and no sensible man would object to them because they had been adopted by the Confederates in their Constitution. And if that fact would be any solace to our "Southern brethren," they are certainly welcome to it.

This is the plan proposed by the *World* for the settlement of our national difficulties. It has the merit, at least, of being a definite, understandable proposition. It completely relinquishes, or leaves out of sight, the old technical argument of State status, which has hitherto formed the staple of Democratic discussion connected with this matter, and boldly grapples with the real points at issue. As such, we commend it to the careful attention of our readers. If the country is ever to be pacified, *some plan*—not this one, perhaps, but some plan—must be devised which shall command the assent of the great body of the people. The *World* has done a public service in breaking ground on the subject.

A Gambler Sentenced.

We are glad to be able to record the conviction and sentence of one of the many gamblers and lottery policy dealers who infest our city. In the Quarter Sessions, yesterday, William Carson, found guilty of that offense against policy and morality, was sentenced by Judge Pierce to six months' imprisonment in the County Prison, and a fine of $250. In passing sentence the Judge expressed his views on the subject of the mildness of the punishment authorized by law for the conviction of such criminals. He repeated the very just and sensible remarks which he delivered to the Grand Jury at the commencement of the November term, and urged upon them the speedy reporting of all true bills which might be found against those leeches who live off of the indiscretions of hard-working people. We hail this conviction as the harbinger of a reform in the manner of prosecuting such cases. We know full well the difficulties under which the Commonwealth labors to bring the wrong-doers of this class to justice. We know that the prosecutor in the case is always some one who has lost at gaming, and that the object of the prosecution is not to bring the criminal to justice, but to recover the money which they have been unlucky enough to lose. It really merits little sympathy so far as the prosecutor is concerned, for had he been successful we would never have heard of any step towards prosecution. It is therefore not out of sympathy for such that we urge the continuation of all such cases to the end, but in order that crime may be punished. We do not care whether the loser recovers his money or not. He deserved to lose it by breaking the law, but we wish to see our city purified of these dens. All such prosecutors should be compelled to give *good securities* that they would follow up the suit and not be bribed off by a return of their money. Notwithstanding the difficulties in the way, we think there must be some means of bringing the guilty to justice, and if any exist, however expensive or hazardous, we think it *the duty* of the Commonwealth by every means to secure conviction.

How the South Can Grow Rich.

The Conservative State Committee of South Carolina has issued an address to the people of that State, which contains a great deal of common sense and a great deal of bad advice. It speaks of the impoverished condition of all the Southern States, and depicts at length their needs. A panacea is then applied for the remedy. The address says:—

"But it may be asked, Is there no remedy for these calamities to the Southern people? We answer, most probably no immediate remedy. Time is the great master of the situation. If our people will give up the delusive hope of growing rich by the cultivation of cotton—thereby probably working their utter ruin—if they will cultivate less cotton and more breadstuffs, raise for their own use, and for sale, horses, mules, and stock of all kinds; cure their own hay, make their own butter, and sell the surplus—if they will labor to fill the land with plenty, they will, in a short time, realize a change for the better in their own condition and the condition of the South; at least they shall not have debts and disappointments added to their other calamities. And, in raising our own food and supplies at the South, we should also manufacture our own cloths and implements upon our own soil. There can be no more auspicious moment than the present to begin at the South the manufacture of goods from our own raw material. This was done to a great extent during the war. No matter on how small a scale, let the work begin. To be successful we must begin at the beginning and work upward, as our population and wealth increase."

In this paragraph is contained the germ of what may bring the people of the South out of their difficulties, but which, if taken literally, is more likely for a century or two to keep them in a decidedly losing business. We agree with the Committee that, "to be successful, they must begin at the beginning, and work upward;" but we think that they mistake their path. The South is not in a condition to commence in manufacturing business, nor is it peculiarly adapted to raising horses, nor yet butter and cream. Every section of the earth is fitted for some exclusive production, and its true policy is to direct its attention to the cultivation of its specialty. To be a manufacturing country large capital and an abundant supply of skilled labor are necessary. Has the South either? How many years would it take before it would be able to compete with the New England States in either of these qualifications? It would be a waste of energy, which would not ultimately bring a suitable reward. But would the destruction of the cotton lands, and a conversion of them into wheat-growing farms, be at all conducive to the prosperity of the South? Illinois, Indiana, and Wisconsin can outgrow all the cotton States in that respect. While West Virginia is fitted only for raising cattle, and Kentucky can exceed all other States in horse-flesh. In truth, the advice of the Committee is right so far as it urges labor, but is wrong in all it details. The true policy of the South will be, for years to come, to rely on the North for manufactures, and devote itself to raising the raw material. Would it be sound policy for Pennsylvania to attempt to make herself independent of the West Indies by raising oranges for herself? And the same remark applies to the South. Let her turn all her attention to cotton and such plants as are indigenous to the South. These are her specialties. And while relying on the North for manufactures, the North will rely on her for material. Thus will each section fulfil its destined duty, and the bond of union grow stronger and stronger as the mutual dependence of their interests increases with increasing wealth.

Do Not Veto It.

We understand that his Honor Mayor McMichael contemplates sending to Councils this afternoon a message vetoing the bill which has recently been passed by both branches of that body, providing for making the sidewalks on Broad street, below Poplar, correspond in width to those above that point. The latter are now ten feet wider than the former on each side of the street, and the want of uniformity alone presents a very bad appearance.

By the proposed change there will still remain fifty-seven feet of roadway, which is surely ample enough for all purposes of vehicle travel, as it affords an opportunity for full twenty thousand carriages to pass within an hour, while the widening of the sidewalks will not render them too ample for the constantly increasing throng of pedestrians who daily resort to Broad street for a promenade.

A petition, which contains the names of a great number of large property-holders in all parts of the city, has been prepared and presented to the Mayor, urging him to withhold his contemplated opposition to the action of Councils. There is not a shadow of doubt but that if time had not been so pressing, nine-tenths of the property-holders of the city would have affixed their signatures to this petition. By assenting to the ordinance passed by Councils, the Mayor will enable our city authorities to render Broad street one of the most magnificent thoroughfares on the continent, if not in the whole world.

Garibaldi and the French Troops.

The fact seems to be well established that Garibaldi was really defeated by French troops; and the terrible disparity in the loss of life between the Garibaldians and the Pontifical and French troops was ascribed to the fact that the latter were armed with the celebrated Chassepot rifle. Nor is it to be disputed that there was a formidable attempt at a popular insurrection in Rome itself, and which would have been far more general had it not been for the lack of arms. "At all events," says a letter-writer to the Paris *Débats*, "it was quite important enough to prove the antipathy of the Romans to their Government, and that they are not faithful subjects, devoted and satisfied with the power which weighs upon them."

"Senator" Vallandigham.—Some of our Democratic contemporaries in Ohio and the West are quite jubilant over what they claim to be a certainty, that Mr. Clement L. Vallandigham will be elected United States Senator in place of the Hon. Benjamin F. Wade, while a number of our radical journals are expressing great fear lest such a disgrace should be inflicted on our country. Both, however, appear to forget that the mere election by a Legislature of a traitor as United States Senator does not necessarily disgrace the nation. It certainly disgraces the State, but the Senate is judge as to what are the qualifications of its own members. Is any Democrat mad enough to suppose that the Republican members of that body would allow Mr. Vallandigham for one moment to hold a seat in that Chamber? Why, if he was to be unanimously elected to-morrow, it would do him no good, except to prove to the world that three years cannot wipe from the memory of the people ten years of treason. So that each party can spare itself anxiety or joy. Whatever may be the action of the Legislature of Ohio, Mr. Vallandigham will never be a Senator of the United States.

Base Ball seems to be sinking lower and lower under the rule of certain professionals. Not content with making it a means of livelihood, and of encouraging betting on the result of the various matches, they have gone so far as to play for stakes in the shape of a $1500 prize. The leading clubs of the country are going to Washington to contend for the wager. It carries us back to the palmy days of the jockey and turf, when, in addition to the little private gambling indulged in by the spectators, a purse was made up as the sweepstakes. Those who are lovers of the game, and are gentlemen—and they are largely in the majority—owe it to themselves and the character of their favorite sport to discountenance these practices, which must, in course of time, bring it into disrepute. If the gambling and ill-feeling attendant on such contests could be done away with, we would see nothing in the game but occasion for commendation.

Clerical Dress, Etc.—Rev. Noah Hunt Schenck, D. D., formerly of Baltimore, now rector of St. Ann's Church, in Brooklyn, and editor of the *Protestant Churchman*, writing from London while the Pan-Anglican Conference was in session, says:—"The American eye has grown quite familiar with the 'Lord Bishop' prefix to our American prelates. The Bishops of New York and Illinois have adopted the Episcopal dress, of cassock-shirt and knee-breeches, for official occasions, while the Assistant Bishop of Indiana has accepted the cassock-shirt as a part of his daily costume. We do not observe that any have adopted as yet the Episcopal looped-hat."

Anti-Secret Society Movement.—The Anti-Secret Society Convention, composed of delegates from several Western States, was held at Aurora, Ill., recently, Rev. Dr. Blanchard, President of Wheaton College, presiding; and there were present representatives from four evangelical denominations. Resolutions were unanimously adopted, declaring the secret orders now spreading over the country, in their nature and structure hostile to the religion of Christ.

An additional member of Congress from Tennessee, to represent the 40,000 colored men recently enfranchised, is to be elected in December. He will be chosen from the State at large.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FAIR AND FASHIONABLE YOUNG America has installed Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus" as a specialty in all its drawing-rooms, dressing-rooms, and boudoirs. It is well. Beauty should breathe a fragrant atmosphere, and Nature, in all her bowers, has no richer perfume than it is.—*Newark Journal.* 11

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING. JOY COE & CO., Agents for the "Telegraph" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT.
Offices:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia
TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 4p

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY.
Philadelphia, Nov. 13, 1867.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Cash Dividend of TEN PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, and SIX PER CENT. INTEREST on the Scrip of the Company, payable on and after the 1st December proximo, free of National and State taxes.
They have also declared a Scrip Dividend of TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. on the Earned Premiums for the year ending Oct. 31, 1867, certificates of which will be issued to the parties entitled to the same on and after the 1st December proximo, free of National and State taxes.
They have ordered also that the Scrip Certificates of Profits of the Company, for the year ending October 31, 1863, be redeemed in CASH, at the office of the Company, on and after 1st December proximo, all interest thereon to cease on that day.
11 HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.

REV. NEWMAN HALL, D. D., Will Lecture in MUSICAL FUND HALL, LOCUST STREET, ABOVE EIGHTH, SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 16, Subject—"MISSIONS TO THE MASSES." Tickets for sale at ASHMEAD'S, No. 724 CHESNUT Street, on and after Thursday morning, and at the Hall on Saturday evening. Reserved seats, 50 cents. Admission 25 cents. 11 13 4t

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.
Philadelphia, Nov. 2, 1867.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable on and after November 30 1867. Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the Company, No. 238 S. THILD Street.
Persons holding Scrip Certificates can have them cashed on presentation at this Office.
11 4 5w THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

PLYMOUTH RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Stockholders of said Company will be held at D. R. Brower's Montgomery House, in the borough of Norristown, on MONDAY, December 9, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M., to elect six Managers of said Company to serve the ensuing year. D. H. MULVANY,
11 14 20* Secretary.

THE PHILADELPHIA NATIONAL BANK.
Philadelphia, Nov. 11, 1867.
The Stockholders of this Bank are hereby notified that the State tax on their shares, now payable according to the recent advertisement of the Receiver of Taxes, has been assumed and will be paid by the Bank. B. B. COMEGYS,
11 11 6t Cashier.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Dark Hollow Oil and Manufacturing Company, will be held at No. 218½ WALNUT Street, Room No. 4, Second story, on THURSDAY, November 21, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., to take into consideration the affairs of the Company.
Philadelphia, October 31, 1867 11 1 17t*

WIEGAND'S PATENT STEAM GENERATOR is cheap, compact, economical in use, and ABSOLUTELY SAFE FROM ANY POSSIBILITY OF EXPLOSION
Apply at the Office of SAMUEL WORK, N. E. corner of THIRD and DOCK Streets. 9 18 4p

DR. J. M. HOLE, OF OHIO, President of the National Medical Association of the United States of America, treats specially Consumption, Bronchitis, and other diseases of the Lungs, also Female Diseases generally and Seminal Weakness, with entirely new remedies, with great success. Persons suffering with those diseases should not fail to call at his office, No. 933 ARCH Street, Philadelphia. Charges moderate. 10 24 1m4p*

THE BRANSONS HAVE NOT SOLD out the old Coal Yard, No. 507 South BROAD Street, below Lombard, as has been reported, but continue selling the BEST QUALITIES OF COAL at fair prices.
Superior LEHIGH and genuine EAGLE VEIN always on hand. 9 16 2m4p

"ALL CAN HAVE BEAUTIFUL HAIR."

LONDON HAIR COLOR.	NOT
LONDON HAIR COLOR.	A
LONDON HAIR COLOR.	DYE.
LONDON HAIR COLOR.	NOT
LONDON HAIR COLOR.	A
LONDON HAIR COLOR.	DYE.

LONDON HAIR COLOR
LONDON HAIR COLOR
LONDON HAIR COLOR
LONDON HAIR COLOR
RESTORER AND DRESSING,
RESTORER AND DRESSING,
RESTORER AND DRESSING,
RESTORER AND DRESSING,
The only known Restorer of Color and Perfect Hair Dressing combined.
NO MORE BALDNESS
NO MORE BALDNESS
NO MORE BALDNESS
NO MORE BALDNESS
OR
OR
OR
OR
GREY HAIR.
GREY HAIR.
GREY HAIR.
GREY HAIR.
It never fails to impart life, growth, and vigor to the weakest hair, fastens and stops its falling, and is sure to produce a new growth of hair, causing it to grow thick and strong.
Only 75 cents a bottle; half a dozen, $4.
Sold at DR. SWAYNE'S,
No. 330 N. SIXTH Street, above Vine,
And all Druggists and Variety Stores. 8 2 1uths&w

UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION, PARIS, 1867.
STEINWAY & SONS Triumphant, having been awarded the First Grand Gold Medal for American Pianos, in all three styles exhibited, this MEDAL being distinctly classified first in order of merit by the unanimous verdict of the International Jury.
FOR SALE ONLY BY
BLASIUS BROS.,
8 20 1uthstf NO. 1006 CHESNUT ST.

JONES, TEMPLE & CO., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, No. 23 S. NINTH Street, First Store above Chestnut street. [4 9

ASTRACHAN CLOTHS AT REDUCED PRICES.
EDWIN HALL & CO., NO. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
Invite the attention of Ladies to their Stock of
FINE ASTRACHAN CLOTHS,
Both of French and German Manufacture.
IN THE FRENCH ARE—
Beautiful shades of PURPLE
Beautiful shades of GARNET
Beautiful shades of AMBER
Beautiful shades of BLACKS
Beautiful shades of WHITES
IN THE GERMAN ARE—
Splendid quality of BLACK
Splendid quality of BROWNS
Splendid quality of AMBERS
Splendid quality of GREY AND WHITE
Splendid quality of WHITES
Ladies will find this the finest assortment and Choicest Colors in the city, and offered at such prices as will insure rapid sale. E. H. & Co. 11 14 1t*2t

DIMPFEL'S
PATENT STEAM BOILER.
NO EXPLOISON ON ACCOUNT OF LOW WATER.
Can be put at 30 per cent. less cost than any other Boiler to do the same amount of Work.
11 7 thstu1m] F. P. DIMPFEL,
OFFICE, No. 308 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

WILMINGTON, 3d Mo., 18, 1867.
F. P. Dimpfel, Esq.—Respected Friend:—In reference to our experience with the Dimpfel Boilers, would say we have nine in use in our Cotton Factory, three of which were put in in 1859, the last three in 1865. For economy and safety, they have our decided preference over all others, within our knowledge.
Truly, yours, PUSEY BROTHERS.

RICH LACE CURTAINS
AT AUCTION PRICES!
The subscribers have just received, from the late AUCTION SALES IN NEW YORK,
THREE HUNDRED PAIRS
OF
FRENCH LACE CURTAINS,
From the lowest to the highest quality, some of the RICHEST MADE.
ALSO,
NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS,
EMBROIDERED MUSLIN CURTAINS,
JACQUARD AND MUSLIN DRAPERIES,
VESTIBULE CURTAINS,
IN GREAT VARIETY.
SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN & ARRISON,
11 7 thstu10t NO. 1008 CHESNUT STREET.

THE NEW ART.
PHOTO-SCULPTURE.
STATUETTES AND BUSTS OF EMINENT MEN FROM LIFE.
DUFFIELD ASHMEAD,
NO. 724 CHESNUT STREET, PHILA.,
Has now on exhibition, and for sale at his store, the following beautiful specimens of sculpture, produced by the wonderfully ingenious and accurate process of Photo-sculpture:—
Gen. U. S. Grant, statuette and pedestal, price $20
Gen. U. S. Grant, smaller do do 10
Admiral Farragut, statuette and pedestal 10
Beautiful Busts of the above 5
Call and examine. 11 14 thstu2t

LOST—IN GOING FROM NINETEENTH and Arch streets to Seventeenth and Pine streets, a Child's Gold Oval BREASTPIN, with a bar across it. A liberal reward will be paid by leaving it at No. 1714 PINE Street. 11 14 3t*

PATENTED.—PANTS SCOURED AND STRETCHED from 1 to 5 inches, at Mottet French Steam Dyeing and Scouring, No. 209 S. NINTH Street and No. 736 RACE Street. 9 17 5p

WRITTEN AND VERBAL DESCRIPtions of Character, with advice on Business, Health, Education, etc., given daily by J. L. CAPEN,
8 28 wsm5p at No. 722 CHESNUT Street.

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 8 5p

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR. SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 8 5p

TO HOUSEKEEPERS AND INVALIDS.—The undersigned respectfully calls the attention of the public to the stock of Prime Cider and Pure Cider Vinegar for pickling and general family use-also, to his popular "Tonic Ale," free from all impurities, and endorsed by the medical faculty as a safe and wholesome beverage for weak and delicate constitutions.
Delivered free of charge to all parts of the city.
P. J. JORDAN,
7 25 Below Third and Walnut and Dock. No. 420 PEAR Street.

HOUSE-FURNISHING DEPOT,
IRONING TABLES, SAFES,
STEP-LADDERS,
COAL HODS
And a general variety of Kitchen Utensils, at
B. A. WILDMAN'S,
8 28 tuths5p] No. 1011 SPRING GARDEN Street.

BALTIMORE
IMPROVED BASE BURNING
FIRE-PLACE HEATER,
WITH
Magazine and Illuminating Doors.
The most Cheerful and Perfect Heater in Use. To be had Wholesale and Retail of J. S. CLARK,
3 23 1m5p No. 1006 MARKET Street, Phila.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 140 S. FOURTH Street,
SUPERIOR WALNUT FURNITURE, FRENCH PLATE MIRROR, FINE OIL PAINTINGS, HANDSOME BRUSSELS CARPETS, ETC.
On Monday Morning,
18th instant, at 10 o'clock, at No. 329 Geary street (Seventeenth and Brown streets), by catalogue, the superior Walnut Parlor and Chamber Furniture, etc. 11 14 3t

THE AMERICAN BUTTON-HOLE, OVERSEAMING, AND SEWING MACHINE COMPANY are now getting ready their splendid combination FAMILY MACHINES, for Christmas Presents. Nothing could be more appropriate for a gift to a Lady friend than one of these magnificent Machines. Beauty and utility combined, it would prove a constant, daily souvenir of the giver.
For sale at S. W. Corner of ELEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets. 11 2 tfrp

GREAT SALE!
BARGAINS
IN
DRESS GOODS,
And Every Description of
DRY GOODS.
MUST BE CLOSED OUT
EDWIN HALL & CO.,
No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
Invite the attention of Ladies to their IMMENSE STOCK OF
Silks, Shawls, Cloths, and Dress Goods,
Which will be offered at SUCH PRICES as will INSURE RAPID SALES.
STORE OPEN and READY FOR BUSINESS at EIGHT O'CLOCK A. M. 11 14 6t4p

FOR THE INFORMATION OF HOLDERS OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, who may wish to convert them into the
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
Union Pacific Railroad Co.,
We publish below the terms upon which they may now be exchanged at the office of the Agents of the Company in this city,
WM. PAINTER & CO.,
NO. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET.
We make the exchange to-day (November 7), and pay a difference as follows:— [11 6 10d4p

On $1000 of Five-Twenties, of	1862	$159 75
"	1864	131 00
"	1865	129 25
"	1865 and 1867, July	154 50
" Ten-Forties		89 75
" 1881s		197 25
" June Seven-Thirties		161 25
" July "		158 25

WHITE ALMERIA GRAPES
CHOICE,
Fifty Cents Per Pound.
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. COR. BROAD AND WALNUT STS.,
10 22 PHILADELPHIA.

M. SHOEMAKER & CO.,
NO. 1024 CHESNUT STREET,
Are now opening an elegant assortment of
MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S MILLINERY,
ALSO, A FULL LINE OF
CHILDREN'S CLOTHING,
For Boys, Girls, Infants, and Misses, in the latest styles. [10 24 thstu12t4p

THE FALL EXHIBITION OF THE ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY will open to the public at the NEW GALLERIES, No. 1336 CHESNUT STREET, ON WEDNESDAY MORNING, November 13, and continue from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., until TUESDAY, December 3, the day of the ANNUAL SALE. [11 14 thstu

WILMINGTON STEAMBOAT LINE.—CHANGE OF HOUR, ETC. On and after TUESDAY, October 1st, the steamers A. M. FELTON and ARIEL will run as follows:—Leave CHESNUT street wharf at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M., leave WILMINGTON at 7 A. M. and 12:30 P. M., stopping at CHESTER and HOOK each way. Fare to Wilmington 15 cents. Excursion tickets, per 9 A. M. boat, 25 cents. Fare to Chester or Hook, 15 cents. 11 14 1m

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—JOSIAH NEELY has this day been admitted to become a partner in our firm.
LIPPINCOTT, SONS & CO., Auctioneers,
No. 240 MARKET Street.
Philadelphia, Nov. 11, 1867. 11 12 6t

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Most Stylish Clothing in Philadelphia,
Most Stylish Clothing in Philadelphia,
Most Stylish Clothing in Philadelphia,
Most Stylish Clothing in Philadelphia,
At Tower Hall.
At Tower Hall.
At Tower Hall.
At Tower Hall.

Our stock is manufactured with especial care for this season's sales. *We defy competition in extent and variety of assortment, and in style, fit, and make of goods. Prices always guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere, and full satisfaction guaranteed every purchaser, or the sales cancelled and money refunded.*

Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & Co., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA, AND No. 609 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

CHEAP SOAP! GOOD SOAP!—Natrona Refined Saponifier or Concentrated Lye. Two cents a pound for superior Hard Soap. Twelve pounds of Soft Soap for one cent. Every family can make their own Soap. All varieties of Soap as easily made as a cup of coffee. Is a new concentrated lye for making Soap, just discovered in Greenland, in the Arctic Seas, and is composed mainly of aluminate of soda, which, when mixed with refuse fat, produces the best detersive Soap in the world. One box will make 175 pounds of good Soft Soap, or its equivalent in superior Hard Soap. Retailed by all druggists and grocers in the United States. Full recipes with each box. Dealers can obtain it wholesale in cases, each containing 48 boxes, at a liberal discount, of all the wholesale grocers and druggists in all the towns and cities of the United States, or of CLIFFORD PEMBERTON, General Agent, Pittsburg, Pa.

LITERARY POLITENESS.—One Western writer taunts a brother biped of the quill by saying, "Try again, slanderer of cripples and school girls;" and the playful answer comes:—"We don't do such things, thank you, and whoever says we do, lies. Try again, ruffian, knave, and sneak from paying tax on your property." These gentlemen had better cease their personalities, and inform their readers that W. W. Alter sells the best coal in the city, in Ninth street, below Girard avenue, and at his branch office at Sixth and Spring Garden streets.

SHOOTING STARS.—Meteoric showers are profused us in profusion by the astronomers this winter, but people don't have the same confidence in astronomers' promises as in other people's, and it will be some time before they catch us a-napping again, or rather disturbing our naps to look out for stars to fall. The promise that everybody shall be pleased who buy their clothing at Charles Stokes' & Co.'s, First-class Clothiers, under the Continental, is much easier believed.

IMPORTANT TO STOCKHOLDERS IN THE RIVERSIDE INSTITUTE.—Those who have purchased shares at $1 each towards the endowment of the Riverside Institute, will be pleased to learn that the distribution of the $300 000 worth of presents will certainly come off at the time announced. The subscription books still continue open, but those who would avoid the rush and great delay in securing their engravings should apply at once.

SEASONABLE.—Crippin & Maddock, Grocers, No. 115 S. Third street, are selling their *Almeria Grapes* at 45 cents per pound. They have on hand New Bethlehem Buckwheat, New White Mess Mackerel, Patapsco Family Flour. Their new crop *French Peas, Champignons, Truffles*, Capers, Olives, Sardines, with a varied assortment of imported Cheese, are now in store, and for sale at reduced prices.

PIZARRO, who conquered Peru, and could neither read nor write, when dying remarked that he could pass out of the world with pleasure, if he could recall a single act of his life that was charitable in its nature. Thanks to the advanced civilization of the present time, there are very few men who can say that they have not committed some good act in their lives. In this connection we would remark that every person in this city can aid in the accomplishment of a great national charity by calling at No. 1126 Chesnut street, and purchasing one or more tickets for the Grand Concerts to be given by the Gettysburg Invalid Soldiers' Asylum Association. The service of a ticket is but one dollar, and the under may have a chance to draw one of those magnificent diamond sets advertised elsewhere in the list of gifts to be distributed among the subscribers to the cause. We know the managers of the Asylum to be good and true men, and have every confidence in their intention and ability to do what is just and proper. It is not a game of hap-hazard. It is believed that there will be a present for every ticket-holder, owing to the fact that most persons are purchasing from five to one hundred tickets.

WE know there are many who scoff at, laugh at, and who designate every advertised remedy as "Quackery," "Humbug," and pronounce them worthless. Such terms cannot be truthfully applied to the medicinal remedies of which Dr. H. T. Helmbold, of No. 594 Broadway, New York, is proprietor. His "Fluid Extract of Buchu" stands on the test of science, and yet proved valuable. It has been subject to the severe criticism of eminent professors of pharmacy, and none of such there are but will pronounce it an excellent article, while many there are who freely recommend it as a curative agent for all diseases of the kidneys and urinary organs; in addition to all this, it has been a quarter of a century in existence, yet its sale is constantly being increased. There are numberless concoctions called Fluid Extract of Buchu; hence our friends, in buying, should be careful to ask for and get none other than Helmbold's. Dr. Helmbold's drug and chemical warehouse, at No. 594 Broadway, N. Y., is one of the lions of that gay metropolis. Such of our friends who may be there sojourning should not fail to visit it. We can assure them a kindly welcome from the Doctor and all his courteous employes.

A GREAT PUBLIC WANT is supplied by HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS. They are medicines that father, mother, nurse, or invalid can always have at hand, and apply without danger or delay, and with prompt benefit and relief. Try them. See advertisement. Address HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE CO., No. 541 Broadway, N. Y.

Johnston, Holloway & Cowden, No. 23 North Sixth street. Dyott & Co., No. 232 North Second street, wholesale agents. Sold also by George G. Evans, Sixth and Poplar streets; Ambrose Smith, Broad and Chesnut streets; Hortter Twentieth and Green streets; John Iliey, Frankford road; Roche, Fifteenth and South streets; Callender, Third and Walnut streets; Hickman, No. 336 South Second street; Marshall, Thirteenth and Market streets; Blythe, No. 3120 Market street. Sold in Germantown by W. R. Jones. General Depot, No. 637 Arch street.

CAR SIGNS—NOTICE.—Persons wishing to secure business signs on the cars of the Chesnut and Walnut, Tenth and Eleventh, Fifth and Sixth Streets Railroads, for the ensuing year will please make early application at the office of the International Advertising Company, No. 448 South Third street, second floor. This is one of the most effectual modes of advertising ever invented. At present every car top is occupied until the close of the present year.

N. B.—We will secure one of those beautiful glass signs on the inside of the same cars.

N. B.—Inside signs on the same roads lettered on glass and framed in oiled walnut and gilt, and run for one year for $10.

CURTAIN GOODS and Furniture Coverings closing out at a great sacrifice. We have again marked down our retail stock, as it must be closed out by January 1. KELTY, CARRINGTON & Co., No. 723 Chesnut street.

AN IDEA may be formed of the value of DR. TURNER'S TIC DOULOUREUX, or UNIVERSAL NEURALGIA PILLS from fact of our leading physicians prescribing it as the only reliable medicine for expelling neuralgia, nerve-ache, and other painful nervous diseases from the system. Apothecaries have it.

WE ARE still closing out our immense stock of Lace Curtains at cost. Some great bargains left in Embroidered Lace, Application, Nottingham, and Muslin Curtains, at No. 723 Chesnut street. KELTY, CARRINGTON & Co.

WHITMAN'S CHOCOLATE.—The finest Chocolate for table use, manufactured at the Philadelphia Steam Chocolate and Cocoa Works. Stephen F. Whitman, office and store No. 1216 Market street.

WINDOW SHADES closing out at half price, at No. 723 Chesnut street. KELTY, CARRINGTON & Co.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines, No. 730 Chesnut street.

FINE CONFECTIONS.—At George W. Jenkins', No. 1037 Spring Garden street, can be obtained foreign fruits, nuts, almonds, etc., as well as a fine assortment of confections. Jenkins is worthy of a call.

AMAZINGLY LOW!!!
Merino and Wool Underwear.
Merino and Wool Underwear.
Merino and Wool Underwear.
McINTIRE & BROTHER, No. 1035 Chesnut street.

Unusual Inducements! Unusual Inducements! Unusual Inducements! Unusual Inducements! Unusual Inducements! Unusual Inducements! Unusual Inducements!

Remember—*We now offer an immense stock of New Clothing for Men's and Boys' Fall and Winter wear, made in the most careful manner, and of materials bought in first hands, at ruinous prices to the manufacturers. This tells the whole story.*

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
ON THE CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STS.

MARRIED.

GORDIS—COLTON.—On the 12th instant, by the Rev. Alexander Reed, D. D., THOMAS F. GORDIS, of Long Meadow, Mass., to ANNIE B., daughter of Simon Colton, Esq., of this city.

CULBERT—KEEBLER.—On October 31, ultimo, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Warren Randolph, D. D., Mr. WILLIAM P. CULBERT to Miss ANNIE P. KEEBLER, both of this city.

HOPKINS—GLOVER.—On the evening of November 12, at the residence of the bride's father, Bloomfield Cottage, N. J., by the Rev. S. C. Dare, GEORGE H. HOPKINS to AMELIA M., daughter of E. V. Glover, Esq.

SWAYNE—SELL.—August 24, 1867, at No. 1409 Hanover street, Kensington, by John G. Wilson, V. D. M., Mr. JOSEPH SWAYNE and Miss EMILY SELL, both of this city.

DIED.

CLARKE.—On the 11th instant, WILLIAM M. CLARKE, in the 67th year of his age.

The relatives and male friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his son, William D. Clarke, No. 26 S. Third street, Camden, N. J., on Friday, the 15th instant, at 11 o'clock A. M.

MONAGHAN.—On the 12th instant, JOHN J. MONAGHAN, in the 74th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also St. Augustine's and St. Patrick's Beneficial Societies, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 336 S. Sixth street, on Friday morning at 8½ o'clock. Mass at St. Mary's Church. Interment at St. Joseph's Cemetery.

RICE.—On the 11th instant, KATE GUYANT, the only daughter of Joseph C. and Caroline R. Rice, in the 4th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 702 Richmond street, on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

RUBINKAM.—In Germantown, on the morning of the 13th instant, HENRY W. RUBINKAM, in the 23d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to meet the funeral, at the Neshaminy Church, Harisville, Bucks county, Pa., on Saturday at 12½ o'clock P. M.

TRUCKSESS.—Suddenly, on the 12th instant, JACOB TRUCKSESS, in the 83d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family in the city are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his son, David Trucksess, Fairview village, Montgomery county, Pa., on Saturday next at 10 o'clock A. M., without further notice. Interment at Trappe Church Cemetery.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

AN INTERESTING SUBURB OF OUR CITY.—Within thirty minutes' ride of Broad and Prime streets one can reach the town of old Chester, on the Baltimore Railroad, and about the same time from Chesnut street wharf by steamboat on the river Delaware. Seventeen years ago (1850) it contained no more than 1667 inhabitants; to-day it boasts of 12,000 to 13,000. It has the honor of being the oldest town in Pennsylvania. Two hundred and twenty-five years ago the Indians prowled around its streets, or the places now covered with streets, and the great American eagle soared and soared and soared so high it makes one sore to think of it.

But in 1643 a junk full of Swedes arrived, put their hooks in, and scrouged the Injuns out, and they called the place Upland. The only Injuns ever seen there since are those who come down on the yachts from the West Jersey Ferry. Thirty-nine years afterwards Mr. Penn arrived from England with a boat-load of first-class Quakers, and, as he found there wasn't a first-class hotel in Chester to put up at, he passed on up the river and founded Philadelphia. While he was building the Quaker City he established the capital of the Province at Chester. It is now 185 years since William—Mr. Penn, we mean—shook the dust of Chester from his shoes, because there wasn't a decent hotel in the place, and everybody else has been doing the same thing for the past 185 years. But there is a man in our town, as the old ballad says, who thought it was about time this thing stopped, and he determined that Chester should not be behind her sister towns in attracting visitors to her shores. The tremendous outgrowth of Philadelphia has reached this suburb, and where erst was naught but a solitary and deserted pier, now resonds with the busy hum of industry. Wharves have been built, large foundries erected, and shipyards sprung into active life. A new hotel, with all the modern conveniences, became an absolute necessity; and to the liberality and public spirit of Major Beale the citizens of Chester will owe the handsomest improvement that the old town has seen in 224 years. A beautiful site has been selected near the depot, easy of access from the river and the railroad to summer visitors, commanding a fine view of the river and the shipping, and the plans are now in the hands of Mr. Crump, the architect, which, when completed, will result in the erection of a large, handsome hotel, by the latter part of May next, at a cost of about $50,000.

This hotel, we understand, will be under the management of Mr. John C. Risley, of the Continental Hotel. The well-known energy, experience, and ability of Mr. Risley are at once a guarantee of success. Of one thing the patrons of the new hotel may be assured, whatever will tend to their comfort and amusement will always be his aim; and to those in quest of real enjoyment a ride or drive to Chester will better repay them than by going hundreds of miles away from home, to become the prey of rapacious landlords at summer hotels.

REUNION OF THE PUPILS OF NAZARETH HALL.—This institution, distant from this city about 60 miles, in the pleasant town from which it derives its name, is distinctively a Christian institution, bestowing the benefits of its training and culture on youth from all parts of our country. Many of its students, during the gloomy days of the late civil strife, responded to the call of our country, and of the number that went out, twenty-six sealed their devotion to the great cause with their blood. The remaining students have made all preparations for having a reunion on the 15th of June, 1868; during which it is proposed to have an appropriate memorial service to the memory of their fallen brothers. It is designed to place a cenotaph, having a shaft of thirty-five feet in height, within the "Green" which surrounds the hall. The monument is to be executed by our fellow-citizen, Mr. William Struthers, and is to cost $3000.

At this institution, many prominent personages, who were more or less noted during the war, were educated. At the reunion reports are to be read, embodying a vast amount of interesting facts. It is hoped that this intended memorial celebration will be brought to a successful conclusion.

EXAMINATOIN OF TEACHERS.—This morning, at the Zane Street Grammar School, the regular semi-annual examination of candidates for certificates of qualification for Principals and assistant teachers in our public schools commenced, and will be continued during the remainder of the day and to-morrow. An act of the Legislature makes this examination necessary, as it provides that no person shall be eligible as a teacher unless he or she shall hold a certificate of qualification. A special committee of the Board of Control, appointed by the President, and consisting of Messrs. Clark, Elkin, and Taylor, conducts the examination. Professor Hopper, of the Central High School, acts as Chairman of the Board of Examiners—the questions being prepared by the different professors of that institution. To each examiner is given a special branch, the questions in which he announces, and he is held responsible for that department. To each of the applicants (of whom there are about two hundred and fifty present) a separate desk is assigned.

SERENADE.—The most agreeable and pleasant serenade of the season took place at the residence of Alexander Whilldin, Esq., in North Broad street, last evening, that gentleman and his family having just returned from Europe, after an absence of about eighteen months.

The gentlemen connected with the American Life Insurance Company, of which Mr. Whilldin is President, tendered him the serenade which was performed by Beck's full brass band, in their usual inimitable style.

THE NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD has just announced its winter time table; but owing to the great increase in the business of the road, it is required to run the same number of trains as during the summer months. The road is now open to Pittston and Scranton and the following towns in the Lehigh and Wyoming Valleys:—Allentown, Catasauqua, Slatington, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeansville, Hazleton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Rupert, Danville, Milton, and Williamsport.

MORE SHOOTING.—Augustus Schekell and Ferdinand Ribble, who work at No. 923 Sansom street, got into a quarrel day before yesterday. Yesterday they met again, and renewed this quarrel, during which Schekell drew a pistol, loaded only with powder and wad, and fired it at Ribble. The paper bullet struck Ribble on the neck, but inflicted no serious injury. Alderman Hibberd committed Schekell in default of $1000 bail.

THE METEORS.

Another Postponement "On Account of Unavoidable Circumstances"—The Display to Come Off To-Night—Something About Other Grand Showers.

The shooting of the stars was unavoidably postponed last night—not in consequence of the weather, for a more auspicious state of the atmosphere and heavens could not have been desired. What was the precise nature of the circumstances which rendered a postponement of the grand pyrotechnic display necessary has not, as yet, been developed. There was, indeed, a miniature display, which at one time during the early morning gave slight indications of culminating in an exhibition which would have satisfied the expectations of the most sanguine. The display in this city commenced about 11 o'clock last evening, from which time until about 4 o'clock this morning, small meteors were visible at irregular intervals. About 4 o'clock the number was greatly increased, and for a short time they were to be seen at almost every point of the heavens. But there seemed to be nothing systematic about their appearance or course through the heavens, and neither in number nor grouping did they approach the dimensions or character of a regular shower, as was the case in some sections of the country. In a spasmodic way they darted hither and thither, leaving but faint traces of their pathway across the heavens, and soon disappearing, together with their feeble trains.

Extensive preparations had been made in this and other cities to observe the phenomenon, and those who remained awake all night were partially rewarded for their pains. At Washington quite a number of the meteors were observed, starting from the east, and moving across the zenith towards the west. The astronomers and officers on duty at the National Observatory, however, announce their opinion that to-night we will be favored with the grand display which was laid down on the programme for last night. One more night of noxious waiting and watching will therefore be necessary, and it may be that those whose small stock of patience was not replaced last night by a large stock of disgust will not be disappointed. The chances are certainly worth another experiment.

Inasmuch as we are still subject to the hope of witnessing the heavens "on fiery flames," it will not be uninteresting to glance at the record made by the meteors in the past. The ancient chroniclers were keen and interested observers of all astronomical phenomena, but their imperfect knowledge of the laws which have since been discovered, and their excessive superstition, render the accounts of their observations exceedingly unique and entertaining. From a curious old work, in two volumes, published in London, by T. Longman and A. Millar, in the year 1749, and having for its title "A General Chronological History of the Air, Weather, Seasons, Meteors, Etc.," we extract the following catalogue of heavenly vagaries: —"*Fiery Meteors, Dragons, Lances, Lamps, Balls, Etc.*"

119. Seven nights a Pillar of Fire from N. to E.
418. Heaven in Fiery Flames, and other meteors.
555. Like a Spear from N. to W.
578. A Fire run through the Heavens.
788. A naked Sword, 30 nights together. Palestine.
788. England: strange Fiery Meteors seen, and fell to the earth.
793. England: Fiery Dragons in the air. (Soon after followed a severe Famine.)
829. Twinkling Fires like stars run in the sky.
1000. Two Balls of Fire fell.
1012. Like a huge Tower of Fire, fell with a great noise.
1030. Strange Beams of Fire fell.
1070. Feb. Two golden-colored Pillars rose a good way with the Sun.
1088. Fiery Dragons. *Ignis Sacer* (Sacred Fire).
1094. Flashes of Fire fell from the Sky.
1099. Fiery Dragons.
1101. Fire flying.
1106. Flying Fire and new Stars seen.
1143. Balls of Fire glanced and shined.
1177. Nov. Dec. Beams, Dragons, etc.
1216. White Crosses, green Comets, etc.
1249. Dragons and a Hurricane, St. Luke's Day.
1222. Dragons.
1228. Meteors, Thunder, and Lightning all Summer.
1233. Dragons in June: a rainy summer.
1347. Pillar of Fire at Avignon.
1350. Meteors and stormy, then Drought.
1560. Many Fiery Meteors.
1580. April. Fiery Dragons.
1585. Apr. Many Dragons; all Nov. and Dec. *Ignis Futuus* (Will o' the Wisp).
1510. Heavens on Fiery Flames: and Meteors; rained stones from 60 to 120 lb. each.
1520. Sept. 4. *Fax Ardens* (A Blazing Torch).
1521. June 15. Billay, Balls of Fire.
1526. Apr. 24. Globes of Fire and a Prodigy.
1547. Dec 15. Ball of Fire.
1548. Feb. 10. Fiery Meteor.
1551. Jan. 19. Germany. Globe of Fire.
1554. June 15. Balls of Fire; Feb. 19. Trabs Ignea (A Fiery Beam).
1556. Apr. Lampas Ardens.
1560. Feb. 10. Jan. 30. Trabes Ignæ abroad.
1574. Sept. 14, 15, or Nov. Many meteors, no Wind nor Thunder.
1617. Feb. 7 Black Balls, with clear Rays.
1618. March 17. Paris. Many Meteors this year.
1623. May 31. Trabs Ignea; Aug. 8. Nov. 7.
1666. July 18. Trabes Ignea (A Torch vomiting Fire); Apr. 17. Balls; May 8. Oct. 13. Chasms.
1629. Jan. 30. Chasm, Nuremberg.
1643. Oct. Fiery Meteors, Breslau.
1660. Oct. 5. Sheets of Fire near Hull.

While we are at liberty to regard the above catalogue as in a great measure a mythical one, we have fortunately a record which is beyond cavil. According to this, the world has been favored with the following visits of aerolites, meteors, and similar phenomena:—

Date.	*Place.*	*Character of Shower.*
B. C.		
644	China	Meteors
452	Thrace	Stones
452	Greece	Meteors
324	China	Meteors
216	Rome	Meteors
168	China	Meteors
A. D.		
1	China	Meteors
204	Europe	Meteors
472 (Nov.)	Constantinople	Meteors
902 (October)	Europe	Meteors
1029 (August)		Meteors
1095 (April)	England and France	Meteors
1202 (October)		Meteors
1216 (Oct.)		Large stone
1310	Padua, Italy	Large stones
1627 (Nov.)	Provence, France	Stone
1646	Copenhagen	Sulphur
1652	Duchy of Mansfield	Sulphur
1672	Germany	Meteors
1676	Italy	Meteors
1686	Poppyan	Meteors
1696	Ireland	Unknown matter
1705	Macedonia	Stone
1717 (Jan.)	Quenoy	Fire
1719 (April)	In the Atlantic	Sand (15 hours)
1741 (Oct.)	Brunswick	Sulphur
1750	Normandy	Mass of stone
1751 (May)	Agra	Masses of iron
1753 (July)	Bohemia	Stones
1753 (Sept.)	Bresse	Small stones
1762	Verona	Two large stones
1768 (Sept.)	Lucs	Small stone
1768	Aire, France	Stone
1768	Le Cotenin	Stone
1769 (About)	Oulta	Meteors
1783 (Aug.)	North Sea to Rome	Brilliant Meteor
1787 (Nov.)	Europe	Meteors
1789 (July)	Near Roquefort	Stones
1790 (July)	Agen	Stones
1794 (July)	Sienna, Italy	Twelve Stones
1795 (Dec.)	Yorkshire	Large Stone
1796 (Feb.)	Portugal	Small Stones
1798 (March)	Near Ville Franche	Stone
1798 (March)	On the Rhone	Stone
1798 (Dec.)		Meteors
1798 (Dec.)	Benares, East Indies	Stones
1799 (Nov. 13)	America and Europe	Grand Meteoric Shower
1800 (April)	America	Mass of iron
1803 (April)	Normandy	Stones
1814	Canada	Meteors
1818 (Fall)	On the North Sea	Meteors
1819	Canada and Mass	Meteors
1831 (Nov. 13)	South of Spain and region beyond Ohio river	Meteors
1832 (Nov. 13)	From Red Sea to Atlantic, and from Switzerland to the Mauritius	Meteors
1833 (Nov. 13)	Throughout United States	Grand Meteoric Shower
1834 (Nov. 13)	America and Europe	Meteors
1836 (Nov. 12 and 13)	Europe	Meteors
1840	Near Cape of Good Hope	Stone
1847 (July)	Bohemia	Two stones
1863 (Nov. 13)	Greenwich	Small Meteoric Shower
1866 (Nov. 14)	Europe	Larger Meteoric Shower

Such is the historic record of these curious displays. By our despatches given elsewhere, it will be seen that about 4 o'clock this morning quite an extensive shower was witnessed in different sections of the country.

"THE DAILY STATE GUARD" is the name of a new daily journal which is to be started in Harrisburg on the 2d of December next. It is announced that this new organ is designed to contribute to the success of Republican principles, as they were enunciated through the platforms on which Abraham Lincoln was twice elected to the Presidency.

The enterprise is in the hands of Messrs. J. Robley Dunglison, a well-known journalist, who is at present the private Secretary of Governor Geary; Wien Forney, State Librarian, and late editor of the Lancaster *Telegraph*; and Levi Kauffman. We wish it all success.

SUSPICION OF LARCENY.—A man named James McGill undertook to steal, as is alleged, a number of socks from before the door of a clothing establishment on Sixth street, above Chesnut street. He was committed by Alderman Beitler in $600 bail.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS.

Proceedings of the New Jersey State Association, in Camden.

The Convention of the New Jersey Sunday School Association reassembled at two o'clock yesterday afternoon, but the only business of consequence transacted was the reading of the report of the Corresponding Secretary, Peter A. Voorhees, Esq., of Camden. The statistics from this document we gave yesterday.

At the evening session, after the usual devotional exercises, addresses were delivered by Rev. Charles E. Knox, on "The Education of the Soul," and Rev. Alfred Taylor, on "The Blackboard." The question-box was then opened, and the questions answered, whereupon the Convention adjourned until this morning.

PROCEEDINGS THIS MORNING.

The sixth session was held this morning at 8 o'clock. J. H. Bently, Esq., of Newark, conducted the prayer meeting from 8½ to 9 o'clock.

The prayers of the Fulton Street Prayer Meeting were requested for the conversion of the Sunday School scholars and teachers.

President Mackie then called the Convention to order, and Rev. R. K. Rodgers, D. D., led in prayer.

The question of the conversion of children was taken up.

On motion, it was agreed a prayer-meeting should be held at 12 o'clock for the conversion of teachers.

President Mackie then introduced the Rev. James M. Freeman, A. M., who addressed the Convention on illustrative teaching, setting forth the advantages of using illustrations in the instruction of children. The Convention then sang, "Blow ye the trumpets, blow."

The question of conducting Sabbath Schools was then taken up. John A. Anderson, of Lambertville; Hon B. Pickle, of Mount Pleasant; Dr. Mackie, of Newark; J. H. Bentley, of Newark, and D. M. Stiger, of Jersey City, spoke on the subject.

The nominating committee made the following report, which was adopted:—

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Convention:—Your nominating committee ask leave to make the following report:—

President—Hon. Charles C. Gashoop, Burlington.

Vice-Presidents—Peter A. Voorhees Six Mile run; W. R. Mapes, Long Branch; Rev. M. Sheleiga, Somerville; Rev. J. R. Murphy, D. D., Salem; James S. Markel, Newark; W. M. Sayre, Newark; Rev. A. Stoerdenburg, Schooley Mountain; Rev. A. Proudit, Clayton; J. W. Stenger, Williamston.

Corresponding Secretary—Samuel W. Clark, Newark.

Recording Secretary—Rev. B. C. Lippincott, Glassboro.

Treasurer—J. V. D. Heagland, Millstone.

The question box was then opened, and the questions answered by Mr. Sutton, of Jersey City, and the members of the Convention, after which the meeting adjourned till 2 o'clock this afternoon.

A SERIOUS CHARGE.—A colored man hailing from Baltimore, named George Hudson, was yesterday arrested at Frankford, upon the serious charge of having violently assaulted Mrs. Haworth, of that place. He had been at work at some distance from where the assault was committed, and coming down with the intention of enlisting in the navy, stopped at a tavern, where he became intoxicated. He stopped at the residence of Mrs. Haworth, and was given something to eat. He went into the yard, and being followed by the lady, he struck her a violent blow upon the forehead, felling her to the ground. He then pulled her hair, and threatened to kill her. He ran away, closely followed by Officer Weeks, who eventually arrested him. Alderman Holme committed him in default of $1500 bail.

MACALLISTER.—This great illusionist continues to attract fine audiences at Concert Hall. An entire change of programme every night. The feats and experiments of the Professor and lady are entirely new, and should be seen by every one. One hundred presents are distributed nightly. The principal present this evening will consist of a complete chamber set, in addition to ninety-nine other valuable presents. On Saturday afternoon next a gift matinee will be given, when every child will receive a present. Admission 25 cents to all parts of the house.

SEIZURE OF A STILL.—This morning, Lieutenant Murray was notified to have a squad of men in readiness to assist Revenue Inspector Johnson in seizing the illicit whisky stills near Richmond. They started out, and when near Edgemont street made a sudden raid on a whisky still, destroying a lot of mash and capturing the copper still. A man was left in charge of the still, while the others went for a cart to remove it, and while away, it is alleged that the man was assaulted and the still regained by the owner.

THEFT OF A HORSE BLANKET.—Frank Holland was before Alderman Morrow, charged with illegally obtaining a horse blanket, at Seventh and Bedford streets. He was committed. The blanket, marked "B. L.," is at the Third District Police Station.

LARCENY OF LEAD.—George W. Bailey, connected with the Water Works Department, was arrested at Twenty-fourth and Callowhill streets for stealing, as is alleged, forty pounds of lead pipe from the Water Works. Alderman Pancoast committed him to answer.

LARCENY OF WASH CLOTHES.—Lizzie Thompson, alias Mullen, was taken in custody at Seventh and Bedfor streets for the larceny of wash clothes from a neighboring yard. She was committed for trial.

STEALING $10.—Ellen Barton, who lives in Miles alley, was arrested for stealing $10 and a ring from a man last night. Alderman Patchel committed her.

SLIGHT FIRE.—About 3 o'clock this morning the residence of George Myers, No. 610 North Eighth street, took fire from the heater. Loss about $50.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Nov. 14

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$6000 City 6s, Old	97¾	10 sh Minehill	c. 57
$200 do. Old	97¾	34 sh Mech Bk	1s. 30¾
$1000 Wyo'g V Bds	75	19 sh Lehigh N stk	28½
20 sh Cam & Am.	1s. 125	100 do.	s30. 28½
5 do.	s5wn. 123	14 sh Penna R.	50
1 do.	125	26 do.	1s.
10 do.	1s. 125	52 do.	1s. 50
21 sh Leh V R	50½	82 do.	1s. 50
50 sh Phil & Erie	24¾	100 sh Cata Pf	b30. 20¾

SECOND BOARD.

$500 City 6s, New	101¾	200 sh Read R	1s. 48¾
$300 do. New	101¾	200 do.	1s. 48¾
5 sh Penna R	50	100 sh Leh N stk	s60wn 28
100 do.	2d. 50	300 do.	28¾
1 do.	50	100 do.	s30. 28¾
100 sh Phil & E	b30. 24¾	100 sh Hest'vle	19¾

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 14.—Cotton very dull and nominal at 18 cents for middlings. Flour quiet and firmer; Sales of high grade City Mills for suipping at $12; City Mills super, at $9 75@10; best brands of family, at $14@14 50. Wheat very firm at 5 cents advance for prime to choice; Southern red, $2 55@2 65; prime Pennsylvania red, $2 50@2 57. Corn active, and 2@3 cents higher; old white and yellow, $1 20@1 35; mixed Western, $1 18@1 25 for new, and $1 30 for old. Oats firm, at 70@70 cents. Rye dull. Provisions dull, and without change in quotations.

YOUR NEIGHBORS AND VISITORS KNOW by the smell and smoke when you are baking buckwheat cakes with grease on an iron griddle. The use of a Soapstone Griddle entirely removes this house-pervading odor and annoyance, as they require no grease when in use. Sold by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET Street, below Ninth.

BEGINNERS IN HOUSEKEEPING AND OLD housekeepers are requested to examine our assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, and Cooking Utensils. TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET Street, below Ninth.

AGENCY OF THE
Union Pacific Railroad Company.
OFFICE OF
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
NO. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, November 7, 1867.

We desire to call attention to the difference in the relative price of the First Mortgage Bonds of Union Pacific Railroad, and the price of Governments.

We would to-day give these bonds and pay a difference of

$197 25 taking in exchange U. S. 6s of 1881.		
$159 75	do.	do. 5-20s of 1862.
$131 00	do.	do. 5-20s of 1864.
$125 75	do.	do. 5-20s of 1865.
$153 08	do.	do. 5-20s of '65, Jan. & July.
$154 63	do.	do. 5-20s of '67.
$89 75	do.	do. 5 3-10 cent. 10-40s.
$161 25	do.	do. 7 3-10 Cy. June issue.
$155 75	do.	do. 7 3-10 Cy. July issue.

(For every thousand dollars.)

We offer these Bonds to the public, with every confidence in their security.

DE HAVEN & BRO.

11 5 1m

THIRD EDITION

AN AFFRAY IN BALTIMORE.

Two of the F. F. V.'s on the Rampage

Henry A. Wise, Jr., Shoots E. A. Pollard.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, Nov. 14.—There was a shooting affray at the Maltby House a few minutes ago, between the youngest son of Henry A. Wise and E. A. Pollard, author of the "Lost Cause."

The difficulty grew out of a criticism in the Baltimore *American* recently, published by Pollard, on Governor Wise's late letter and criticism of him and his book. No one was killed, it is said.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

Full Particulers of the Wise-Pollard Imbroglio.

I have just returned from the Maltby House. It appears the two Wises, sons of ex-Governor Henry A. Wise, of Virginia, went, about ten o'clock this morning to the hotel and enquired for E. A. Pollard, but he was not in. About half an hour afterwards, Pollard, accompanied by another gentleman, came into the hotel.

Pollard was met by his wife at the door, and they started arm-in-arm to walk up the street, but when on the pavement in front of the Maltby House they were accosted by the Wise's, when Pollard said, "What do you wish, gentlemen?" Whereupon the younger Wise, without saying a word, drew his pistol and fired three shots, one of which (the first) took effect on Pollard's right arm, passing through the cap of the elbow, causing a very painful wound, which destroyed its use. The other also fired two shots, but they missed; when Pollard, partially recovering the use of his arm, drew a revolver, and fired one shot, but missed.

The affair caused intense excitement. Pollard is now under medical treatment, and the two Wises are arrested and in prison—held for a further hearing for assault with intent to kill.

Stocks in New York To-Day.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—Smith, Randolph & Co., Bankers, No. 16 South Third street, and No. 3 Nassau street, New York, report at 1 o'clock this afternoon as follows:—

United States 1881s, 112⅛@113¼
United States 5-20s, 1862, 108¼@108⅝.
United States 5-20s, 1864, 105⅛@105¼.
United States 5-20s, 1865, 106⅛@106½.
United States 5-20s, new, 1865, 107¾@108.
United States 5-20s, 1867, 107⅝@108.
United States 10-40s, 102¼@102⅝.
June and July 7-30s, 105⅛@105¾.

ALABAMA.

The Reconstruction Convention—The Finance Committee's Report Adopted—The Majority Report of the Franchise Committee Too Lenient—A Sweeping Measure of Disfranchisement Desired.

MONTGOMERY, Nov. 13.—The report of the Committee on Finance was adopted. This report recognizes all obligations contracted either before January 10, 1861, or since the close of the war.

The remainder of the day was spent in discussing the report of the Committee on Franchise. The general sentiment of the Convention seems to be that the report is too lenient, and that a more sweeping measure of disfranchisement should have been recommended.

A number of amendments, nearly all of which enlarge the number of persons disfranchised, have been offered. There is little doubt but that if the majority report is changed in any way it will be made more severe.

If this should be done, the Convention may end in a disruption of the lately organized Republican party in this State. The moderate men who have joined the party simply because there seemed to be no other means of getting the State back into the Union will not accept negro suffrage, unless the project of white disfranchisement be abandoned. The Convention will probably settle the question in some way before the end of the week.

The Death of Sir Frederick Bruce—Lord Stanley's Letter.

The following is a copy of the letter of Lord Stanley, forwarded to his Honor Mayor Norcross, of Boston, relative to the death of Sir Frederick Bruce. It was read and appropriately acted upon at a recent meeting of the City Council:—

FOREIGN OFFICE,

THE PRISONER OF MAGDEBOURG.

The secret love of Amelia, the sister of Frederick the Great, and Baron Trenck was of a most romantic nature. The unlucky Baron appears to have been another example of the vanity of human wishes. While a handsome young officer he attracted the attention and won the affections of the Princess, who was not so much distinguished for her beauty as for her exalted rank. Alas! she was also a philosopher like her brother. Her affections, therefore, had their full play in the absence of all religious restraint. The royal brother decidedly objected to the attentions of the handsome young officer. He, at the same time, desired to avoid all scandal, and to effect this no time was to be lost. He gave the young lover the strongest hints to mind and mend his ways. But love is ever blind, and "laughs at locksmiths;" and so it was in this case. The secret interviews continued, but the detectives were too sharp, and revealed every interview to the King. Arrests for pretended military offenses were the next measures adopted to warn the lovers, and protect the lady in spite of herself. But Trenck was no sooner freed from these restraints than he again returned for consolation to the arms of his mistress. A longer incarceration was next decreed. From this he freed himself, and fled to a town beyond the Prussian limits. There, in his indignation at what he styled Frederick's tyranny, he soon forgot what he owed to one who had sacrificed everything the world holds dear. In his blind rage he irreparably injured his royal mistress, for he robbed her of that which, while it might have enriched him, left her "poor indeed." He had the audacity to exhibit, at a large dinner-party, the portrait of the Princess Amelia, and boast of the favors she had granted.

Frederick could no longer pretend ignorance of her conduct. Nothing but vengeance remained, and the continued imprudence of Trenck soon furnished the monarch with the opportunity which he was not slow to improve. Trenck was suddenly seized, and led off to a dungeon of one of the Prussian fortresses, where he suffered that long incarceration whose dreadful story has been told so pathetically, and is so familiar to the world. After suffering a long imprisonment, the King released him, giving him a suit of mean clothes and some money, strictly enjoining upon him the necessity of leaving Prussia. After Frederick the Great's death, Trenck obtained permission from the new monarch to visit Prussia, for the purpose of gathering up the wreck of his paternal fortune. On arriving at Berlin, it may easily be imagined that his first and most earnest desire would be to visit the lady who had been the source of all his misfortunes. Alas! what language could describe that interview! It lasted for several hours, and was consecrated to mutual tears. The past, the present, and the future were discussed without any alleviation to their mutual sorrows. What perplexities, what griefs were theirs!

Trenck, with his hair prematurely grey, his body curved with the weight of sixty pounds of iron, which for ten years had hung suspended from it, his features changed by grief—this, then, was the man who, in his youth, was so remarkable for manly beauty, and whose image she had so faithfully preserved! He, on the other hand, beheld in her for whom he had suffered so much a female who, like himself, was prematurely old: a head entirely bald, and shaking with the palsy; a form that tottered with feebleness, joined to limbs that, through contortion and disease, were scarce able to perform their office. How, in so altered a being, was he to trace the once loved object of his affection? How, in the accents of affection, the cold, unfeeling train of reasoning, of desperation, and mistrust that now escaped her, was he to recognize the tones by which he was once enamored? How, in the illiberal spirit in which she now judged of men and things, could he be reminded of the rich sallies of wit that had so often gratified his understanding? Where were now the impetuosity of youthful gayety and the illumination of her magic? Each now finds in the other a shrunk and emaciated form.

In this moment of trial, the resolution of Amelia proved superior to the courage of Trenck. She so conducted the interview as to make it serve the purpose of diverting, for the time, their mutual sorrows. She inquired particularly after his situation, and as to the nature of his present resources and future hopes, and offered him pecuniary assistance, which he accepted. In this spirit they separated, to see each other no more in this world. Trenck married shortly after, and of this marriage the following very interesting anecdote is told. It was during a brief residence at Aix la Chapelle that he made the acquaintance of a baron, who was burgomaster of the town, and had several daughters. Trenck fell in love with the youngest, about eighteen, exceedingly pretty and amiable. He demanded and obtained her in marriage. A gayety of temper natural to the lady having, however, occasioned some censures to be passed on her conduct, her husband, on the evening of their marriage, gave a striking proof of his originality of character. When every one had retired to rest, and the bride and bridegroom had entered their apartment, the latter locked the door, took up a pistol, and said:—"I am acquainted, madame, with the reports that have been circulated respecting your repu[illegible]tation—[illegible] but just I should be acquainted also how far these repor[illegible] are well founded: therefore, choose whether you will make me a generous confession, or perish by my hand." The poor bride, confused and trembling, wept, lamented, and implored the pity and forbearance of her husband; but in vain. He was inexorable, and to her prayers to spare her life, only answered:—"Let me have a generous confession, with no omissions, no reservations, or receive your death at my hands." He persevered so absolutely that she was at length obliged to enter on the confession required. When she had confessed all, Trenck, laying down his pistol, said to her:—"Madame, you were ignorant of my true character; if you had known it, you would have entered into no engagement with me; consequently, I should not have been entitled to the avowal now made me. As this is the case, I have no reproach to make, nor will I upbraid you for what has passed. What I wished for was to try if you were capable of telling the truth. This experiment has afforded me convincing proof of your veracity, and I am satisfied. Now that I know you are possessed of sincerity and ingenuousness of heart, in the fulness of mine I promise you the tenderest, the sincerest affection."

The lady was delighted, and they lived happily together, she bearing him many children. But in an evil hour for himself, his restless spirit drew him towards Paris, just at the time the Reign of Terror was at its height. It was not long before the bloodhounds of the Convention were upon his track; and one bright summer afternoon the prisoner of Madgebourg, the lover of Amelia, found himself in the creaking tumbril that was hurrying a few more unfortunates to the guillotine. His fortitude and endurance, tried so often, did not desert him. He spoke words of good cheer to his companions in misery; he joked with the railing crowd that accompanied the doomed to their place of punishment; he even hummed a merry song as he viewed the terribly exciting scene with indifference. Arrived at the scaffold, he ran up the stairs with the vigor of step belonging to youth; and, as the heavy sweep of the crimson axe crushed through his neck, and his head, with its long gray hair, fell into the basket, one of the spectators cried out, "See how defiant it looks!"

Thus perished the prisoner of Madgebourg.

INTERESTING EXPERIMENTS IN PHOTOGRAPHY

Photographing Colors — Photo-Relief Engraving.

At the meeting of the Lyceum of Natural History the President gave an account of a visit he had made during the summer to the workshop and studio of Niepce de St. Victor, the celebrated discoverer of the art of photographing in colors directly from nature. He found the artist in one of those mysterious galleries of the Louvre where officers of the Government attached to the Imperial household are provided with quarters, and are allowed leisure to cultivate some branch of art to which the associations of the place and the rich treasures stored below may inspire them.

M. Niepce was very polite and communicative. There was no attempt to disguise his processes, but, on the contrary, he seemed anxious to impart all the information he was possessed of, in order to encourage others to take up the research and prosecute it to a successful termination. His investigations into the effects of light upon various sensitive chemical agents were carried on in laboratories overlooking the noisy and thronged Rue de Rivoli. There were all of the usual accessories of a photographic gallery—dark closets, sinks, tables, curtains, screens, shaded windows, chemicals, and the odor of iodine which always prevails in such a place.

The objects selected for testing the power of light to transfer color were complicated patterns and designs, such as are used by the calico-printer or for wall paper, and beautiful French dolls, dressed in all the colors of the rainbow, with plate jewelry and rich silks, so as to make a fair trial of the process.

M. Niepce had succeeded in photographing a doll stereographically, so that it stood out in relief under the stereoscope with all of the colors, the blue, red, green, white, and black, equally sharp and distinct. He was kind enough to present to his visitor two specimens of photographs of highly colored wall patterns, which the President exhibited to the members of the society, and which attracted great attention.

The process pursued by Niepce is essentially the same as that suggested by Becquerel and Poitevin. It is, in fact, the old daguerreotype process with a few modifications. The silver plate is rendered sensitive by being placed in a bath of some hypochlorite. The thin film of chloride of silver which forms on the surface is partly fused before the exposure is made. After the first exposure it is heated and once more put into the camera. Such a method would be highly fatiguing for a living subject, but immaterial for an inanimate one. There are technical precautions to be observed, the details of which are given in the published articles of Niepce.

There would appear to be no doubt about the possibility of photographing colors. The specimens exhibited were conclusive on that point. But now comes the unfavorable side of the picture—they will not keep; they fade like the rose. The beautiful stereograph of the doll would fade out entirely in a few hours in the direct sunlight, or in a few days in the suffused light of a room. All efforts to fix the colors have been unavailing. The fixing agent is yet to be discovered. But when we recall the long years of patient research on the part of Daguerre and the elder Niepce, before they succeeded in fixing the image on the silver plate, we can take courage and confidently anticipate the final success of this branch of art.

Professor Charles A. Seely remarked upon the great beauty of the specimens exhibited by the Chairman, and stated that they were superior to any he had ever seen, and indicated a decided improvement upon the earlier pictures by M. Niepce. Professor Seely spoke of the labors of Becquerel in the same direction, and was disposed to give him the credit for having originated the method since employed by photographers in colors. He also stated that colored pictures had been taken in this country ten or fifteen years ago by a Mr. Hill. They could not, however, be fixed, and the further prosecution of the art had been suspended since the death of the inventor. Mr. Hill wrote a considerable volume on heliochromic pictures, which was sold at a high price, but is now out of print. There was at one time considerable talk of securing an appropriation from Congress to enable Mr. Hill to carry on his researches, but no success attended the movement. Mr. Cameron, of Ohio, also published articles on color pictures in Humphrey's *Journal of Photography*. There seems to be no doubt that colors can be photographed, or rather daguerreotyped; but how to fix them has not yet been discovered.

The President also exhibited a very fine specimen of photo-relief engraving, which he had received from the inventor, Mr. Woodbury, whom he found engaged in perfecting his process in Paris. By this method an ordinary negative is taken; of this a gelatine copy is made, which is transferred to soft metal type by means of a powerful hydraulic press. A *cliché* is thus formed which affords the printing surface. The ink is a solution of gelatine, properly colored; this is poured hot upon the surface of the plate, and a piece of paper is gently pressed upon it. After the gelatine sets it adheres to the paper and forms the picture. The picture is a cast of the metallic *cliché*, but is so thin that it is impossible to feel or see the relief. Plaster casts of the pictures formed on the metallic plates were also exhibited. These casts could be electrotyped, and thus the most delicate microscopical subjects could be printed, or, in fact, any object can be copied.

Mr. Woodbury's process differs somewhat from the photo-lithographic method pursued by Mr. Osborne, though both use the action of light upon gelatine mixed with bichromate of potash. In the one case we have metallic plates, and in the other stone for the printing surface. Both of these methods are capable of extensive application, and ought to be better understood by the publishers of illustrated books and magazines. Some very fine micro-photographs taken by Mr. Arnold were exhibited to the society.

—M. Thuillier, principal editor of the *Courrier de l'Algérie*, and M. Ferrouillat, director of the same journal, were recently tried at the Court of Correctional Police of Algiers, on a charge of spreading false news and exciting hatred and contempt of the Government, and were both acquitted. The public prosecutor appealed to the Imperial Court of Algiers against that verdict, and this latter tribunal has now condemned the two editors to fines of 300 francs and 200 francs respectively.

—The *Gazette des Etrangers* announces that Prince Achille Murat has resigned his commission as sub-lieutenant in the Eighth Hussars.

Signboard Literature in Europe.

From an amusing and instructive article in *Once a Week* we extract the following pleasant sketch of the curiosities of signboard literature and tradition in many parts of Europe outside of England. The writer remarks that to see the olden sign in all its glory, one must seek those countries that have not moved forward as fast as Great Britain, but still keep to many of the customs of their ancestors. "Even in Paris, many trades and professions still make their whereabouts known by signs. Who has not been amused by the midwives' signs in that city, which represent the nurse in the lying-in-chamber taking, with a triumphant air, the new-born babe to the equally triumphant-looking father? In Holland there is a perfect harvest of quaint sings still remaining; but for the truly picturesque signs we must go to the Tyrol. The hotels there are invariably decorated with some picture of a saint; but the favorite sign is generally a gigantic St. Christopher, painted, or rather frescoed, on the wall. After a long ride in this mountainous country there is something charmingly pleasant in coming suddenly upon a solitary inn, and seeing the saint, perhaps thirty feet high, bearing the infant Christ upon his shoulder while he is fording a river. St. Christopher is the patron saint of the poor man, hence the reason for his picture as a sign. St. George slaying the dragon is another common sign in that country, and often, in addition to these signs, there will be pictures of the Virgin, or of Christ bearing His cross. The innkeeper in these valleys is by no means such a coarse specimen of humanity as we often meet with in country places in England; he evidently is a lover of art, for we often see in the most remote villages excellent copies of well-known pictures by the old masters, which they have adopted as their signs.

In Styria signs are used for a purpose which is anything but assuring to the nervous traveller. Journeying along one of the steep defiles in this country a few years ago with a very timid lady, our attention was drawn to a custom they have in this superstitious country of marking the site of every accident by flood or mountain path with a picture depicting the nature of the casualty. Here, where the road overhangs the river, a lady will be seen precipitated into the flood; at the next sharp turn a carriage will be seen overturned, with gashed travellers writhing beneath; or an astounding avalanche will be shown swallowing up the eilwagen and all its passengers. Near the picture will generally be seen a box, in which you are requested to place a contribution in order that the priest may say a mass for the repose of their souls. We suppose that the priests are the artists of these gentle reminders of our mortality, and use them as advertisements to draw alms.

THE OLDEST PERSON KNOWN.—A colored woman, Mrs. Flora Stuart, of Londonderry, N. H., the Manchester *American* says, is the oldest person known in the United States. She was born in Boston in 1750, and consequently is twenty-six years older than the Declaration of American Independence. As she tells the story, her father and mother, when she was three months old, came into the possession of the Simpson family of Windham, N. H., as slaves, and remained with them until after the abolition of slavery in that State. She called her maiden name after that of her master's family, Simpson. She has lived in Rockingham county, in the towns of Windham, Londonderry, and Candia, from her childhood. Long ago she was left a widow, and has now living two sons and a daughter. She was at Manchester on Wednesday, and had photographs of herself taken, and was very much surprised at the process.

—It may be hard for people who do *not* read the infamous paper published by the brute Pomeroy (La Crosse *Democrat*), to believe that the following is really the expression of any Northern newspaper. Nevertheless it came from the sheet named, and is entitled to notice because the *Democrat* is a great favorite with its party. It says:—

"Rebellion a crime! Liar in your throat, Phil. Sheridan. Every hour justifies the acts of those who, from Bull Run to Richmond, through four years of battle and blood, sacrifices and struggles, labored, suffered, fought, died for the cause of civil freedom. Every passing day proved the soundness of their judgment, the wisdom of those who strove for independence. Every revolving year makes the 'lost cause' more sacred to the lovers of liberty, dearer to the hearts of those who were faithful to it from its inception to its temporary fall."

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831. CHARLES L HALE, 831.

(Late Salesman and Superintendent for B. J. Williams)

NO. 831 ARCH STREET,

MANUFACTURER OF

VENETIAN BLINDS AND WINDOW SHADES.

Largest and finest assortment in the city at the LOWEST PRICES, [9 23 2m8p

UPHOLSTERING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

B. J. WILLIAMS & SONS,

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Largest and finest assortment in the city at the LOWEST PRICES.

Repairing promptly attended to.

STORE SHADES made and lettered. 9 23 2m8p

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MERINO UNDERWEAR IN GREAT VARIETY, for sale at

HOFMANN'S HOSIERY STORE.

Merino Underwear for Gents.
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Merino Underwear for Ladies.
Merino Hose for Ladies.
Merino Hose for Misses.
Merino Hose for Youths.
Merino Hose for Infants.
Merino Hose for Gents.
All-wool Shirts, white, for Gents.
All-wool Shirts, scarlet, for Gents.
All-wool Shirts, grey mixed.
All-wool Shirts, blue mixed.

All the above, of superior qualities, for sale at

HOFMANN'S HOSIERY STORE,

3 5 thstu6] No. 9 North EIGHTH Street.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,

AND DEALERS IN

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NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET,

FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"

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SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

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PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,

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JAY COOKE & CO.

112 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILAD'A

Dealers in all Government Securities.

OLD 5-20s WANTED

IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.

A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. [9 24 3m

WE HAVE FOR SALE

THE

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

Central Pacific Railroad Company,

AT (95) NINETY-FIVE,

And Accrued Interest in Currency.

These Bonds are payable by law, principal and interest, in gold. Interest payable 1st of January and 1st of July.

We will take Governments in exchange, allowing the full market price.

We recommend them to investors as a first-class Security, and will give at all times the latest pamphlets and general information upon application to us

Having a full supply of these BONDS on hand, we are prepared to DELIVER THEM AT ONCE.

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GOVERNMENT SALES.

GOVERNMENT SALE.

Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands,
Office A. A. Q. M. and D. C. State of Georgia,
ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 5, 1867.

Will be sold at Auction, on the premises, at AUGUSTA, GEORGIA, NOV. 28, 1867, the Land and Buildings known as the AUGUSTA MACHINE WORKS AND LOT, together with TWELVE CITY LOTS.

This property consists of one tract of land, which the Augusta canal runs through diagonally, bounded north by D'Antignac street, east by Jackson street, south by Adams street, and west by Campbell street—its northern and southern lines being about six hundred and ninety feet, and its eastern and western lines about three hundred and ninety-two feet, on which are situated one three-story brick building, 100 feet by 50 feet; one brick foundry, 150 feet by 92 feet; and several smaller buildings.

Eleven (11) city lots, situated on the south side of Adams street, between Campbell and Jackson streets, designated in numbers on the plan of the city of Augusta, made by William Phillips, as 17, 19, 21, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 25, and 23.

One triangular lot of 132 feet front, on the south side of Fenwick street, between the Augusta canal and "Hight's Foundry."

The machine works, lot, and buildings will be sold together, the city lots separately.

Also, at the same time and place, will be sold four (4) frame buildings, 100 feet by 41 feet, and one (1) frame building, 20 by 15 feet, situated on the grounds of the Richmond County Academy, Telfair street.

For further particulars in regard to this property, inquire at this office and that of Brevet Colonel M. L. Ehlers, corner of Green and Jackson streets, Augusta, Georgia, where the plans of the property can be seen.

Terms cash for all the property except the machine works and lot, one-half of which will be required cash, and the balance in four months.

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock A. M.

C. T. WATSON,
A. A. Q. M. and D. C.,
Bureau R., F., and A. L.

11 11 15t

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To No. 134 DOCK Street,

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LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,

DIAMOND DEALERS AND JEWELLERS,

No. 802 CHESNUT STREET.

Would invite the attention of purchasers to their large stock of

GENTS' AND LADIES' WATCHES,

Just received, of the finest European makers.

Independent quarter, second, and self-winding, in gold and silver cases.

Also, AMERICAN WATCHES of all sizes.

Diamond Sets, Pins, Studs, Rings, etc.

Coral, Malachite, Garnet, and Etruscan Sets, in great variety. [8 13 4p

SOLID SILVERWARE of all kinds, including a large assortment suitable for Bridal Presents.

FINE WATCHES.

We keep always on hand an assortment of

LADIES' AND GENTS' "FINE WATCHES"

Of the best American and Foreign Makers, all warranted to give complete satisfaction, and at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

FARR & BROTHER,

Importers of Watches, Jewelry, Musical Boxes, etc.

11 13 smth[rp] No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth.

Especial attention given to repairing Watches and Musical Boxes by FIRST-CLASS workmen.

WATCHES, JEWELRY.

W. W. CASSIDY,

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Offers an entirely new and most carefully selected stock of

AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE, AND FANCY ARTICLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable

FOR BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.

Particular attention paid to repairing. 8 15]

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OFFER ONE OF THE LARGEST STOCKS OF

FINE FRENCH CLOCKS,

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AMERICAN WATCHES,

The best in the world, sold at Factory Prices.

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C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,

MANUFACTURERS OF WATCH CASES,

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8 3] *Manufactory, No. 22 S. FIFTH Street.*

STERLING SILVERWARE MANUFACTORY

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Patentee of the Ball and Cube patterns, manufactures every description of fine STERLING SILVER-WARE, and offers for sale, wholesale and retail, a choice assortment of rich and beautiful goods of new styles at low prices. [9 26 3m

J. M. SHARP. A. ROBERTS.

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1867. FALL AND WINTER. 1867

FUR HOUSE,

(Established in 1818.)

The undersigned invite the special attention of the Ladies to their large stock of FURS, consisting of

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IN RUSSIAN SABLE,
HUDSON'S BAY SABLE,
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ROYAL ERMINE, CHINCHILLA, FITCH, ETC.

All of the LATEST STYLES, SUPERIOR FINISH and at reasonable prices.

Ladies in mourning will find handsome articles PERSIANNES and SIMIAS; the latter a most beautiful fur.

CARRIAGE ROBES, SLEIGH ROBES, and FOOT MUFFS, in great variety.

A. K. & F. K. WOMRATH,

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FANCY FURS.

The subscriber having recently returned from Europe with an entirely new stock of

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Of his own selection, would offer the same to his customers, made up in the latest styles, and at reduced prices, at his OLD ESTABLISHED STORE,

NO. 139 NORTH THIRD STREET,

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BOOTS AND SHOES.

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REDUCED PRICES.

FALL AND WINTER STYLES OF FIRST-CLASS WORK on hand and made to measure.

The best material used in all our work.

BOYS' BOOTS AND SHOES, of the best quality, always on hand.

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C. L. MAISER.

MANUFACTURER OF

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,

LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,

5 8] NO. 434 RACE STREET.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FIRE and Burglar-proof SAFES on hand, with inside doors, Dwelling-house Safes, free from dampness. Prices low. C. HASENFORDER,

6 6 No. 422 VINE Street.

GARDNER & FLEMING,

COACH MAKERS,

NO. 214 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.

New and Second-hand Carriages for sale. Particular attention paid to repairing 10 m

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE:

NOS. 435 AND 437 CHESNUT STREET.

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1867,
$2,553,146·18.

Capital.....$400,000·00
Accrued Surplus.....948,713·96
Premiums.....1,206,432·15

UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $27,431·18. INCOME FOR 1866, $320,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER

$5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker, Tobias Wagner, Samuel Grant, George W. Richards, Isaac Lea, George Fales, Alfred Fitler, Francis W. Lewis, M. D., Peter McCall, Thomas Sparks.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
J. W. McALLISTER Secretary pro tem. [8 1 1y 23

BROOKLYN LIFE INSURANCE

OF NEW YORK, MUTUAL.

POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE. Thirty days grace given in payment of Premiums. No extra charge for residence or travel in any portion of the world. Dividends declared annually, and paid in cash. Dividend in 1867, 40 per cent.

COLTON & SHELDEN,

GENERAL AGENTS,

N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT.

Agents and Solicitors wanted in all the cities and towns in Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey 3 13]

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY,

OF PHILADELPHIA,

No. 111 S. FOURTH Street.

INCORPORATED 31 MONTH 22, 1865.

CAPITAL, $150,000; PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.

Annuities granted on favorable terms.

Term Policies, Children's Endowments.

This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its policy holders.

Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.

Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee, or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL P. SHIPLEY, JOSHUA H. MORRIS, RICHARD WOOD, RICHARD CALDBURY, HENRY HAINES, T. WISTAR BROWN, W. C. LONGSTRETH, WILLIAM HACKER, CHARLES F. COFFIN.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President. ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.

WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH, Vice-President.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., J. B. TOWNSEND, Medical Examiner. Legal Adviser.

INSURANCE COMPANY

OF

NORTH AMERICA.

OFFICE, No. 232 WALNUT Street, PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL, $500,000.

ASSETS JANUARY 8, 1867.....$1,763,267·30

INSURES MARINE, INLAND TRANSPORTATION AND FIRE RISKS.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin, Samuel W. Jones, John A. Brown, Charles Taylor, Ambrose White, Richard D. Wood, William Welsh, S. Morris Waln, John Mason, George L. Harrison, Francis R. Cope, Edward H. Trotter, Edward S. Clarke, William Cummings, T. Charlton Henry, Alfred D. Jessup, John P. White, Louis C. Madeira.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.

CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.

WILLIAM EHEELER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 29]

FIRE INSURANCE.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ASSETS OVER.....$16,000,000

INVESTED IN THE U. S., OVER $1,800,000

PHILADELPHIA BOARD.

Lemuel Coffin, Esq., Joseph W. Lewis, Esq., Charles S. Smith, Esq., Henry A. Dubring, Esq., Edward Siter, Esq.

All losses promptly adjusted without reference to England.

PHILADELPHIA OFFICE,

No. 6 *MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE*,

ATWOOD SMITH,

10 17 thstu6m] General Agent for Pennsylvania.

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE, this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE for liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge, M. B. Mahony, John T. Lewis, William S. Grant, Robert W. Leaming, D. Clark Wharton, Samuel Wilcox, Lawrence Lewis, Jr., David Lewis, Benjamin Etting, Thomas H. Powers, A. B. McHenry, Edmund Castillon, Louis C. Norris.

JOHN W. CRERER, President.

SAMUEL WILCOX Secretary.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also, on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr., Alexander Benson, Isaac Hazlehurst, Thomas Robbins, John Devereux, Thomas Smith, Henry Lewis, J. Gillingham Fell, Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.

WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 9 3]

COAL.

B. MIDDLETON & CO., DEALERS IN HARLEIGH LEHIGH and EAGLE VEIN COAL. Kept dry under cover. Prepared expressly for family use. Yard, No. 1229 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office, No. 814 WALNUT Street. 7 23

WILLIAM STILL'S COAL DEPOT, Nos. 1216, 1218, and 1220 WASHINGTON Avenue. The best qualities of Coal, for domestic or steam use, furnished to any part of the city. 11 2 3m

PAPER HANGINGS, ETC.

PAPER HANGINGS.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

E. CORNER OF TENTH AND WALNUT.

J. C. FINN & SONS

Have opened with an extensive assortment of DECORATIVE and PLAIN WALL PAPERS, embracing every quality to suit all tastes. 9 14 3m

FOREIGN JOTTINGS.

THE MUD CROP OF PARIS.—Among the many economies of municipal administration in Paris is the sale of the yearly "mud crop." In 1823 this yielded only $15,000. It now brings $120,000, and when left for some time in rotting tanks is sold for manure, at the increased valuation of $600,000. If we could but make the mud crop of Philadelphia equally profitable!

A NEW PRUSSIAN BULWARK.—The town of Thorn, in Western Prussia, on the frontier of Poland, is about to be made a fortified place of the first rank by means of detached forts. This measure has been adopted with a strategical view, in consequence of the concession of a railway line from that town to Posen. The line will be of great commercial importance.

RECRUITING IN ENGLAND.—Official statistics published by the British War Office show a considerable increase in the proportion of English and decrease in that of Scotch and Irish recruits, but particularly of the latter. Of every 1000 recruits, 218 were unable to read or write, 106 were able to read only, and 676 were able to read and write. Among 24,000 recruits inspected, 236 were persons of professional occupations and students, of whom 108 were rejected for physical disability.

DECENNIAL COINCIDENCES.—Some ingenious student of figures in this country discovered, some months since, that every ten years there was a recurrence of a financial panic, as, for instance, in 1837, 1847, and 1857. As 1867 draws to a close and trade is fearfully dull, though there are no signs of a panic, the English papers note, as a remarkable fact, that an autumnal session of Parliament, which is sometimes a calamity, occurs every ten years. There was one in 1837, 1847, and 1857, and will be one this year.

MUSIC VS. PREACHING.—A London newspaper says a critical visitor at the Church of St. Catharine Cree was astonished, a few Sundays ago, to hear the Litany prefaced by a long tenor solo "rendered by a professional gentleman," and followed by the performance of another solo by a young lady, standing upon a stool or hassock, for the better elevation of her person. As the music took up much time, the clergyman announced that he had not time left to preach his sermon in full, but he would have it printed.

RUSSIAN DIALECTS.—A curious book has just appeared at Moscow. It is the Lord's Prayer reproduced in all the Sclave idioms, but with the Russian characters and spelling. The versions are thirteen in number, and are arranged in the following order:—Sclavonic Russian idiom of Little Russia, idioms Bulgarian, Servian, Khorvato-Dalmatian, Slavonic, Tcheque, Slovak, Polish, Kassoubian, and the idioms of Upper and Lower Lusatia. The author is Mr. Jezber, Professor of the Sclavonic Languages, and formerly editor of the *Slovenine*.

DEATH IN DANISH COURT CIRCLES.—The Countess Danner, morganatic wife of the late King of Denmark, has just died. She was born in 1814, and was at first a teacher in Norway, and afterwards an actress in Paris. It was at a later period, in Copenhagen, in a *magasin des modes*, that Frederic, at that time Crown Prince, saw her for the first time. On his accession to the throne, in 1848, he conferred on her the title of baroness, afterwards created her Countess Danner, and married her publicly in the church of Fredericksburg on April 17, 1850.

ENLIGHTENMENT IN NEW ZEALAND.—New Zealand has resolved to found a university. Meetings have been held in Dunedin, the capital, and the legislature has been petitioned on the subject. In the meantime, as a temporary expedient, scholarships are to be founded, which will be open to all young men resident within the colony, and obtained by public competition, to enable the successful candidates to complete their education at one of the universities of the United Kingdom, or at any university of established reputation, the selection to be made by the parents or guardians of the scholars.

EDUCATION IN ENGLAND.—A prominent English politician, in a recent speech at Bolton, asserted "that from twenty-seven to thirty-four per cent. of those married in the parishes around London are unable to write their names, and that there are forty thousand children in the city of Manchester attending no school." The passage of the Reform bill has had its natural effect in stimulating the cause of education. Those who have just acquired the right of suffrage are more ready to be taught, and the more intelligent classes see the necessity of teaching those who are to help rule the country.

STARVATION IN IRISH PRISONS.—A correspondent writes to the *Pall Mall Gazette*:—"I have frequently been on duty in the county jail at Cork, and have been struck with the singularly wan and emaciated appearance of the prisoners. Once happening to detect a peculiarly hungry-looking convict, employed in cleaning the guard-room, in the act of swiftly concealing a piece of meat from the piled-up heap about to be cooked for the men's dinner (a theft, by-the-by, I did not think of reporting), I inquired of the gatekeeper, 'How often do the prisoners have meat issued to them?' 'Onst a year, every Christmas day!' was the response."

ONE OF BISMARK'S DIFFICULTIES.—A Berlin letter-writer says:—"The Prussian House of Lords consists of hereditary members, life members appointed by the King, representatives of the towns and universities, and finally of representatives of the counties and old landed estates. The members of the two latter classes in the annexed States are, for the most part, fanatical adherents of the old state of things. If the Upper House is increased in the same proportion as the Lower, several of the bitterest enemies of the Prussian Government would be admitted to the legislature; and it was only by the tact of Count Bismark that the Upper House was prevailed upon not to insist on their admission last session. At this session some of these dangerous persons will probably make their way in."

ABOUT COGNAC BRANDY.—The recent inauguration of a new railroad from Angoulême to Cognac, France, revives some traditions respecting the vinous productions of the latter city. Strange to say, the first manufacturer of brandy, which has obtained world-wide celebrity, was an Irishman of the name of Hennessy, and the second an English travelling agent named Martell. In 1710 the latter established a small depot of brandy at Cognac, which has now extended to an establishment which covers a surface of four and a half English acres, containing 12,000 barrels of Cognac, the net value of which amounts to 8,000,000f., the profits per annum being rated at 720,000f. sterling. Even these startling figures convey imperfectly an idea of the Martell establishment. Conceive a subterranean house, with galleries rising one above the other, and in each interminable rows of barrels. More surprising even is the aspect of the lowest gallery, filled by gigantic tuns of the precious spirit, each of a size next to which the famous Heidelberg tun would appear a mere child's toy. In this gallery alone there is enough Cognac to make the inhabitants of one-quarter of the globe drunk.

SHIPPING

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET. AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.
For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTTS, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 36 SOUTH Street, and No. 23 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Or to THOS. T. SEARLE, No. 217 WALNUT Street. 11

HAVANA STEAMERS.
SEMI-MONTHLY LINE, CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
The Steamships
BENDRICK HUDSON.....CAPTAIN HOWE
STARS AND STRIPES.....CAPTAIN HOLMES
These Steamers will leave this port for Havana every other Tuesday at 3 A. M.
The Steamship STARS AND STRIPES, (Holmes, Master), will sail for Havana on TUESDAY MORNING, December 10, at 8 o'clock.
Passage to Havana, $50 currency.
No freight received after Saturday.
For Freight or Passage apply to
THOMAS WATTSON & SONS,
91 No. 140 N. DELAWARE Avenue

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
THROUGH RECEIPTS TO NEWBERN.
Also all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, and to Lynchburg Va., Tennessee and the West, via Norfolk, Petersburg, South-Side Railroad, and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
The regularity, safety and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insure at lowest rates, and leave regularly from first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 61

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.—DAILY LINE FOR BALTIMORE, via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.
Philadelphia and Baltimore Union Steamboat Company, daily, at 5 o'clock P. M.
The Steamers of this Line are now plying regularly between this port and Baltimore, leaving the Pier No. 2 N. Delaware avenue, above Market street daily at 2 o'clock P. M (Sundays excepted).
Carrying all description of Freight as low as any other line.
Freight handled with great care, delivered promptly, and forwarded to all points beyond the terminus free of commission.
Particular attention paid to the transportation of all description of Merchandise, Horses, Carriages etc, etc.
For further information apply to
JOHN D. RUOFF, Agent,
5 16 No. 18 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 61

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.
Express Steamboat Company Steam Propellers leave Daily from first wharf below Market street. Through in twenty-four hours. Goods forwarded to all points, North, East, and West, free of commission. Freight received at the lowest rates.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
JAMES HAND, Agent, No. 14 South Wharves.
No. 104 Wall street, New York. 1 tf

FOR NEW YORK.—SWIFT SURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 6 P. M., connecting with Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 1½ No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.
Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.
Having the agency for the sale of Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on reasonable terms.
JOHN H. HAMMITT,
1 1½ Kensington Screw Dock, DELAWARE Avenue, above Laurel street.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc. respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds; Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.
Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.
The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc., for raising heavy or light weights.
JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY.
8 1½ BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. AUGHAN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK
JOHN E. COPE.
SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
Manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either Iron or Brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, and Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Strikes, Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 30

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS
OFFICE,
No. 68 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS,
including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.
We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.
10 ALFRED JENKS & SON.

BROWN'S PATENT

COMBINED CARPET-STRETCHER AND TACK-DRIVER.

With this machine a lady can alone stretch and tack down at the same time her carpets as easily as to sweep them, saving back-aches, bruised fingers, temper, time, and money. It will stretch all kinds of carpets without the least damage, better, quicker, and easier than any other Stretcher made, and drive from 2 to 20-oz. tacks with or without leather heads is simple, easily worked, and will last a lifetime Agents wanted. Liberal terms given. It is a nice machine for ladies to sell. For Machines or Agencies call on or address
WILLIAM F. SCHEIBLE,
No. 49 S. THIRD Street,
9 22 1fr Philadelphia.

T. STEWART BROWN,
S.E. Corner of
FOURTH & CHESTNUT STS
MANUFACTURER OF
TRUNKS, VALISES, BAGS, RETICULES, SHAWL STRAPS, HAT CASES, POCKET BOOKS, FLASKS and Traveling Goods generally.

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct route to Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazelton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Pittston, Scranton, and all points in the Lehigh, Mahanoy, and Wyoming coal regions.
Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.
NINE DAILY TRAINS.
On and after THURSDAY, Nov. 14, 1867, Passenger trains leave the New Depot, corner Berks and American streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—
At 7¼ A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Railroad for Allentown, Catasauqua, Slatington, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeansville, Hazelton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming valleys; also, in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad, for Mahanoy City, and with Catawissa Railroad, for Rupert, Danville, Milton and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12:05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 3 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M.; at Scranton at 4:05 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley train, passing Bethlehem at 11:55 P. M., for Easton, and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.
At 8:45 A.M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville, by this train, take the stage at Jenkintown.
At 10:15 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at intermediate stations.
At 1:30 P. M.—Express for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Centralia, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, Pittston, Scranton, and all points in the Mahanoy and Wyoming Coal regions. Passengers for Greenville take this train to Quakertown.
At 2:45 P.M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers take stage at Doylestown for New Hope; at North Wales for Sumneytown.
At 4:15 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Harrisville, take stage at Abington.
At 5:20 P. M.—Through accommodation for Bethlehem, and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Evening train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.
At 6:20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.
At 11:30 P. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.
TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.
From Bethlehem, at 9:15 A. M., 2:05, and 8:40 P. M.
2:05 P. M. train makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley trains from Easton, Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, and Hazleton. Passengers leaving Easton at 11:20 A. M. arrive in Philadelphia at 2:05 P. M.
Passengers leave Wilkesbarre at 1:30 P. M., connect at Bethlehem at 6:15 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 8:40 P. M.
From Doylestown at 8:35 A. M., 5:10 and 7:00 P. M.
From Lansdale at 7:30 A. M.
From Fort Washington at 11:10 A. M. and 3:05 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2:00 P. M.
Doylestown to Philadelphia at 7:30 A. M.
Bethlehem to Philadelphia at 4:00 P. M.
Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.
White cars of Second and Third Streets line and Union line run within a short distance of the Depot.
Tickets must be procured at the Ticket Office in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.
ELLIS CLARK, Agent.
Tickets sold and Baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office.
1 1½ No. 105 S. Fifth street.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.
Commencing Monday, September 30, 1867. Trains will leave Depot, corner BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—
Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.
Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington.
Express Train at 3:30 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.
Night Express at 11:00 P. M. (daily) for Baltimore and Washington. Connects at Wilmington (saturdays excepted) with Delaware Railroad Line, stopping at Newcastle, Middletown, Clayton, Dover, Harrington, Seaford, Salisbury, Princess Anne, and connecting at Crisfield with Boat for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, Portsmouth, and the South.
Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk, via Baltimore, will take the 11:00 P. M. Train. Via Crisfield will take the 11:00 P. M. Train.
WILMINGTON TRAINS.
Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.
Leave Philadelphia at 1:30, 4:30, 6:00, and 11:30 (daily) P. M. The 4:30 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations. The 6:00 P. M. Train runs to New Castle.
Leave Wilmington at 7 and 8 A. M., 4:00 and 6:30 (daily) P. M.
FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way Mail; 9:35 A. M., Express; 2:15 P. M., Express; 6:35 P. M., Express; 3:35 P. M., Express.
SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.
Leaves Baltimore at 8:35 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at Northeast, Elkton, and Newark, to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore, and at Chester to leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore.
Through Tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at the Ticket Office, No. 828 CHESNUT street, under the Continental Hotel, where also, state-rooms and berths in sleeping-cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.
4 8 H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

1867.—FOR NEW YORK—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's Lines, from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places, from WALNUT Street Wharf, will leave as follows, viz.:—

	FARE.
At 6 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom.	$2 25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City, Express Mail	3 00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Express	3 00
At 5 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation and Emigrant	{ 2d class, 1 50

At 6 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Freehold.
At 8 and 10 A. M., 2 and 3:30 P. M., for Trenton.
At 6, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3:30, 5, 6, and 11:30 P. M., for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.
At 6 and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3:30, 5, 6, and 11:30 P. M., for Florence.
At 6 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:30, 5, 6, and 11:30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.
At 6 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M., for Fish House.
The 1 and 11:30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry, upper side.
LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT
Will leave as follows:—
At 11 A. M., 4:00 P. M., and 12 P. M. (night), via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Lines. Fare, $3.
At 8 10:15 and 11 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Trenton and Bristol.
At 8 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Morrisville and Tullytown.
At 8 and 10? A. M., 2:30, 4:30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Schenck's.
At 10:15 A. M., 2:30, and 5 P. M., for Eddington.
At 7:30 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, 6, and 12 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M., for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.
BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES, From Kensington Depot.
At 8 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, etc., etc.
At 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M., for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc.
The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.
At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.
Lines from West Philadelphia Depot, via Connecting Railway, will leave as follows:—
At 9:00 A. M., and 1:30 and 6:30 P. M., Washington and New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3 25.
The 9 A. M. and 6:30 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.
October 28, 1867. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M.; 1, 2, 3½, 5¼, 4, 5, 5¾, 6:10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.
Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8:30, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.
The 5:20 Down Train, and 3¾ and 5¾ Up Trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M. 2, 7, 10¼ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8¾ A. M. 1, 6, 9¼ P. M.
CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M. 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 8, and 11 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7:10, 8, 9:10, and 11:40 A. M. 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40, and 10:40 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M. 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7:10 A. M. 12:40, 5:40, and 9:20 P. M.
FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M. 1¾, 3, 4¾, 5¾, 6¾, 8:05, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Norristown 5:40, 7, 7:50, 9, and 11 A. M. 1¾, 3, 4¾, 6¼, and 8½ P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2:30 and 7:15 P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 5:30 and 9 P. M.
FOR MANAYUNK.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4¾, 5¾, 6:05, 9½, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 6:40, 7¾, 8:20, 9¾, and 10¾ A. M., 2, 3¼, 5, 6¾, 9, and 10¾ P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2¾ and 7¾ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7¾ A. M., 5 and 9½ P. M.
W. E. WILSON, General Superintendent.
1 1½ Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.
FALL ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, MONDAY, September 30, 1867.
Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—
MORNING ACCOMMODATION.
At 7:30 A. M., for Reading and intermediate stations. Returning, leaves Reading at 8:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:10 P. M.
MORNING EXPRESS.
At 8:15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.
This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawis a Railroad trains for Williamsburg, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central Cumberland Valley and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.
AFTERNOON EXPRESS
Leaves Philadelphia at 2:30 P. M., for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.
POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION
Leaves Pottstown at 6:45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:05 A. M.
Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:55 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 8:00 P. M.
READING ACCOMMODATION
Leaves Reading at 7:00 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 10:15 A. M.
Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:00 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7:45 P. M.
Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and Pottsville at 8:45 A. M.; arriving in Philadelphia at 1:00 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:10 P. M., Pottsville at 2:45 P. M.; arriving in Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.
HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION.
Leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accomodation south at 6:00 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:10 P. M.
Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:45 noon for Pottsville and all way stations. Leaves Pottsville at 7:00 A. M. for Philadelphia and all way stations.
All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8:00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 5:15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8:00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.
CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.
Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., and 5:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6:10 A. M. and 1:00 P. M.
NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST
Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1:00 A. M. and 1:50 and 10:00 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.
Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 8:45 A. M. and 9 P. M., passing Reading at 4:40 and 10:30 A. M., and 4:20 and 11:15 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10:10 A. M., and 4:00 and 6:20 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.
A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2:10 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.
SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.
Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11:30 A. M., and 7:10 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7:35 A. M., and 1:40 and 4:15 P. M.
SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.
Trains leave Auburn at 7:50 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1:50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 5:20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:35 A. M. and 5:25 P. M.
TICKETS.
Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.
Excursion tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation Market train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation trains, at reduced rates. Excursion tickets to Philadelphia, good only for one day, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations, by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation trains, at reduced rates.
The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of A. BALDWIN, Treasurer, No. 227 South FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—
COMMUTATION TICKETS
At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.
MILEAGE TICKETS,
Good for 2000 miles between all points, $42 50 each for families and firms.
SEASON TICKETS,
For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.
CLERGYMEN
Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entitling the ministers and wives to tickets at half fare.
EXCURSION TICKETS
From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.
FREIGHT.
Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.
FREIGHT TRAINS
Leave Philadelphia daily at 5:30 A. M., 12:45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points forward.
4 15
Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M. 4 8

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD
WINTER TIME, TAKING EFFECT OCT. 13, 1867.
The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market Street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market street a thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut Streets cars run within one square of the Depot.
On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Front and Market Streets thirty-five minutes before the departure of each train.
Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office, N. W. cor. Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.
Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the Depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, No. 116 Market street, or No. 1 S. Eleventh street will receive attention.
TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8:00 A. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	12:00 M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	1:00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	3:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:00 P. M.
Western Accommodation Train	5:45 P. M.
Erie Mail	11:15 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	8:00 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	11:15 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	7:00 P. M.
Accommodation	11:30 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday.
Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.
The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For full particulars as to fare and accommodations, apply to FRANCIS FUNK, Agent, No. 137 DOCK street.
TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	1:10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7:10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	8:20 A. M.
Erie Mail	9:05 A. M.
Fast Line	9:05 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9:40 A. M.
Lancaster Train	1:10 P. M.
Erie Express	1:10 P. M.
Day Express	6:20 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	7:10 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:50 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.
The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.
EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—
WINTER TIME TABLE.
Through and direct route between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Harrisburg, Williamsport, and the Great Oil Region of Pennsylvania.
ELEGANT SLEEPING CARS on all Night Trains.
On and after MONDAY, October 14, 1867, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—
WESTWARD.

Mail Train leaves Philadelphia	11:15 P. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	8:05 A. M.
" " arrives at Erie	8:45 P. M.
Erie Express leaves Philadelphia	12:00 noon.
" " leaves Williamsport	8:45 P. M.
" " arrives at Erie	9:45 A. M.
Elmira Mail leaves Philadelphia	8:00 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	6:28 P. M.
" " arrives at Lock Haven	7:45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

Mail Train leaves Erie	10:40 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	11:40 P. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	8:55 A. M.
Erie Express leaves Erie	4:25 P. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	3:30 A. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	1:00 P. M.
Elmira Mail leaves Lock Haven	7:10 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	8:35 A. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	6:10 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with all trains on Warren and Franklin Railway. Passengers leaving Philadelphia at 12:00 M. arrive at Irvineton at 6:30 A. M. and Oil City at 9:50 A. M.
Leaving Philadelphia at 8:00 P. M., arrive at Oil City at 4:25 P. M.
All trains on Warren and Franklin Railway make close connections at Oil City with trains for Franklin and Petroleum Centre. Baggage checked through.
ALFRED L. TYLER,
11 2 General Super

WHAT NEXT?

From the N. Y. Independent.

A great many people still like whisky, and still hate negroes. This is the solemn warning of the recent elections. The question now arises, What is to be the next move of the Republican party?

Negro suffrage, as a political issue, never before was put so squarely to certain portions of the Northern people as during the late campaigns. The result shows that the negro is still an unpopular man. In fact, in the estimation of nearly all the Democratic, and of nearly half the Republican party, a human being may better be a white-faced beggarly and drunken vagabond than a black-faced orderly and thrifty gentleman. Let a political convention meet at Syracuse, pass a noble series of resolutions, setting forth the negro's just claim to all the civil and political rights which belong to other American citizens; and the consequence of such a manifesto is, that the Republican party loses votes. What then? Shall the Republican party abandon the negro for the sake of retaining the votes? Never! Better let the party be shipwrecked and go to pieces than haul down its colors from the mast. If it be the object of the Republican party to win an election, then the Republican party might with advantage change its principles to suit each caprice of the popular mind; but if patriotic men choose to organize themselves into a party at all, then their party ought always to have a purpose worthy of their heads and hearts.

If the Republican party is not to stand for the negro's rights, then it has no better mission than the Democratic. Every national question, save the question of the negro, might be just as safely trusted to the Democratic party as to the Republican. If, therefore, the Republican party throw overboard the negro, we shall straightway move to throw overboard the Republican party.

We observe, with mingled pain and indignation, that many conservative Republican journals, in various Northern States, are putting forth tentative articles with a view to the framing of a Presidential issue in which the negro shall have no place. But the glory of the Republican party will end in shame, if such counsels be followed. This nation has no indispensable need of the political success of either of its great political parties; but it has an aching need of an unfaltering devotion to principle by that party which pre-eminently professes to be devoted to principle! If Republican leaders are preparing, in view of next summer, to purchase a party triumph at the price of a moral principle, we hope their banners will fall before they can be lifted, and that the battle will be lost before it can be fought.

But the noble men in Ohio who shaped the Republican issues of that State with a full expectation that devotion to impartial justice would cost a diminution of the party vote; the equally courageous men in New York who did not fear, at Syracuse, to demand for the negro all that white men demand for themselves; the gallant radicals of Maryland, with Judge Bond at their head, who have just won for their cause more honor by defeat than their opponents could win by a hundred victories;—these Republican leaders are not likely to head the Republican party in a backward, but only in a forward, march.

The Democratic leaders, elated with their unexpected victories, carry in their cheeks a rosy hope of winning the next Presidential contest. But they do not hope to win by electing a Democratic candidate. The most sagacious men among them entertain no such sanguine expectation. The utmost of their dream is to force the Republican party to elect a conservative instead of a radical President. Judging by the career of Andrew Johnson, these leaders justly say that a conservative Republican, after a judicious process of corruption, will become as completely their instrument as if they were to elect, at the beginning, a Democratic nominee. And all those conservative Republicans who helped the Democrats carry the recent elections are getting ready to help the same Democrats carry the Presidential election, with a conservative Republican for a candidate. By such Republicans General Grant is claimed to be such a candidate. This is a mistake; General Grant is not what they would call a conservative. On the contrary, he is as much of a radical as a majority of so-called radicals. But he is a man who does not represent either conservative or radical opinions; he does not represent any opinions at all; he would rather lead an army than an administration; and he cares more for a cigar than for an idea. If General Grant were elected to the Presidency—a position to which, for his own sake, we hope he does not aspire—nobody could tell in advance whether his administration would be radical or conservative; nay, that practiced soldier, but unpracticed civilian, could not even tell himself.

Now the Republican party, before it shall next go to the people, must supply for itself two great needs; first, the need of a banner bearing the legend, "Equal Rights for All;" and, second, the need of a standard-bearer whose whole life has been a pledge of devotion to this principle.

Out of every three Republicans whom one now meets, two are chiefly anxious for the success of negro suffrage, and the third for the success of General Grant. On further inquiry, this third Republican will most likely be found to have either refrained from voting at all in the late elections, or to have voted with the Democrats. It is needless to say that the future issues of the Republican party ought not to depend for their shape on this listless fraction of its members.

Three-quarters of a year remain for the preparation of a Presidential issue and the nomination of a Presidential candidate. We trust that every Republican who loves principles better than men will meanwhile resolutely oppose any scheme for surrendering impartial justice to partisan success. The true rule in American politics ought to be—first, have a principle worth fighting for, and then fight for it to the end. The only party in this country that can afford a temporary defeat is the party of justice; for, having God on its side, it is sure of the final victory.

Narrow Escape of Hon. Charles Sumner.

On Thursday last, while Senator Sumner was passing over the Southern Michigan Railroad, he was asked to inspect one of the Crystal Palace sleeping cars upon a train which was at the depot. He had looked through the car and reached the platform, when the train started. Mr. Sumner, under the impression that it had not gained sufficient momentum to render such an act dangerous, stepped off and was thrown quite a distance, striking the ground with his head. He fortunately wore a stiff black hat, which protected him in a great degree from the severity of the fall, but his head was badly cut and his arm and thigh much bruised. Mr. Sumner is in Boston, but still bears the marks of the accident.

—M. Péraud, the oldest Mayor in France, has just died at the age of eighty-seven. During sixty-four consecutive years he administered the commune of Génelard (Saône-et-Loire).

WENDELL PHILLIPS AND IMPEACHMENT.

The question of impeaching President Johnson has been suffered to fall somewhat out of sight. Men argue it as if its whole value were the evidence it would give of national self-respect, or the example it would set to future times; or, at most, of relieving us from the pernicious influence of a traitor in the White House.

Doubtless for all the reasons the act would be of great moment. But there is one result of the President's impeachment and conviction which has not been considered. When once Andrew Johnson stands recorded, by the verdict of the Senate, guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors, in attempting to defy the laws and betray the nation, the next step must be to treat all his recent illegal acts as void, annul his pardons, and resume the property he has suffered Rebels illegally to get possession of. When once his last year is stamped as treasonable and a usurpation, all his acts, grants, and concessions made in furtherance of his treason are to be set aside.

The plot having been once judicially proved, the robbery certified as of record, then the stolen property is restored to the owner. This principle is plain enough. If Johnson has been acting illegally, why, of course, his acts are illegal, and hence void. The law supplies appropriate methods of setting them aside. In the circumstances Congress should follow the Senate's verdict by an act reciting the facts and declaring what acts and classes of acts recently done by the President are void, and leaving the courts to settle, on special suit, whether any others are also void.

There are several prominent Rebels who must not be allowed to escape—no traitor's pardon must avail them. The courts should try, convict, and punish them, in spite of their confederate's sham pardons.

Then, again, lands have been wrung most unjustly from the freedmen; large estates have been surrendered to Rebels by virtue of pretended pardons. Railways, with all their rolling stock and munitions of war, have been granted to companies of Rebels. All these grants should be declared void. Congress should direct the agents of the Treasury to resume all such forfeited lands, and hold them as of the title asserted by the nation prior to Lincoln's death. Instead of colored men, as in North Carolina, being forced off these lands, and punished for resisting such force, they are to be reinstated, compensated, and the Rebel claimants fined and imprisoned. Such Rebels are to be treated as abettors and accomplices of Johnson in his treason.

With these lands in our possession, we do not need to press any further measures of confiscation. Carrying out the policy of the war, convicting traitors and confiscating their estates, holding such lands as were taken possession of during the war—these sources will suffice to give the negroes a homestead, or to sell them such at a cheap rate. They will not, as now, be forced on their knees to tempt wealthy Rebels to sell them land, the true basis of independence. We shall not see, as to-day in Virginia, men turned into the streets, houseless, in punishment for their honest votes. The negro will be able to defend himself and his ballot, standing on his own acres.

We demand, then, of Congress the impeachment of Johnson as the necessary preliminary step to our reaching the most dangerous of all Rebels—those who fight us now from behind the shelter of a sham pardon. We claim it as a step necessary to guarding for the negro his rights in the land which traitors forfeited and he helped to conquer.

Inscribing "Impeachment, Revocation of Pardons, Pre-emption of Surrendered Lands" on our flag, we shall show the South what we mean. All she needs is to know, of a certainty, beyond mistake, what the North demands. That point once fixed, our trouble is ended so far as Southern resistance is concerned.

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Interesting Statistical Figures from the Conferences.

A careful compilation of the summaries of the official statistical returns from the several annual conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States, exhibits a marvellous progress during the past year. There are sixty-eight annual conferences, an increase of four over the previous year. This increase has been obtained by extending the work in the South. The new conferences organized are:—Virginia and North Carolina, Texas, Georgia, and Alabama; and the records show the number of travelling preachers, 7989, an increase over last year of 413; local preachers, 8935, an increase of 333; members, 1,144,763, an increase of 112,579. The number of churches (houses of worship) is 11,138, being an increase for the year of 676; number of parsonages, 3570, an increase of 255. The total value of these church edifices and parsonages is $41,012,479, being an increase for the year of $6,997,517. The increase in parsonage property alone is nearly a million of dollars. Of the centenary returns, full reports have not yet been made, some of them being retained by the local committees for revision and completion, but up to the 4th instant, thirty-seven conferences had reported a total of $6,141,027. The returns from the remaining conferences will swell this amount to over seven millions of dollars. While there has been a falling off in the amounts raised for missions, the total benevolent contributions, exclusive of those for the centenary cause, are in excess of those of any previous year. The reports from the Sunday Schools also show a very encouraging advance. There are over a million of pupils under the supervision of about 175,000 officers and teachers.

The following table shows the comparative progress of the Church, by decades, from the year 1766:—

Years.	Travelling Preach's.	Inc. of Preach's.	Members.	Inc. of Members.
1766	.....	.....	.....	.....
1776	24	24	4,921	4,921
1786	117	93	20,629	15,768
1796	293	176	56,664	35,975
1806	452	159	130,570	73,906
1816	695	243	214,235	83,665
1826	1406	711	360,800	146,565
1836	2928	1522	650,103	289,303
1846	3582	654	644,229*	Dec. 5,974
1856	5877	2295	800,327	156,098
1866	7576	1699	1,032,184	231,857

* By the withdrawal and separation of Southern Conferences in 1844, organizing the Methodist Episcopal Church South, the Methodist Episcopal Church lost 1345 travelling preachers and 495,288 members, and yet, so rapid was her growth during the decade, that at its close (two years after the separation) there was a net gain of 644 preachers, and a lack of only 5874 members of making up the number lost.

The net increase of church members during the last two years, namely, in 1866 and 1867, is 215,504, or a little over twenty-three per cent. of the number reported in 1865. The net increase of travelling preachers during the last two years is 814, and of local preachers 542; total increase of ministerial force in two years, 1356.

Equalizing Suffrage.

Uriah Washburne, Jr., former member of Congress from Maine, and also its Governor, but now Collector of Portland, has been writing in the *Portland Press* in favor of the establishment of equal suffrage throughout the Union by law of Congress. He feels very confident that the Constitution not only authorizes but requires such action.

CORAL JEWELRY.

CLARK & BIDDLE,

No. 712 CHESNUT Street,

Have Just Opened an Immense Invoice

OF

PINK CORAL JEWELRY,

TO WHICH THEY CALL SPECIAL ATTENTION. [9 16 wfmlsmrp

FIFTH EDITION

A CONFLAGRATION AT LOUISVILLE.

Great Destruction of Property

The Fire Still Raging.

No Meteors Seen in London.

Gold Dull and Declining.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

No Meteors Seen in London.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—No meteors were seen last evening, the city being enveloped in a dense fog.

Fire in Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 14.—An extensive fire is now raging in this city. It commenced at the corner of Market and Fifth streets, and eight or ten buildings have been destroyed. The firemen have not been able as yet to master the flames. The loss will be quite heavy.

The Pedestrian's Progress.

BUFFALO, Nov. 14.—Weston, the untiring pedestrian, arrived at the Mansion House, in this city, about 1 o'clock this afternoon, and will leave for Erie, Pennsylvania, on the tramp of one hundred miles in twenty-four hours, at midnight.

An Episcopal Wedding.

WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 14.—The Rev. C. E. McIlvaine, son of the Episcopal Bishop of Ohio, was married to a daughter of Bishop Lee, of Delaware, at St. Andrew's Church, in this city, to-day. Both the Bishops officiated.

The New York Financial Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—Gold dull, opening at 140¾, and falling to 139¾, in the absence of news. Loans are easy at 6@7. Time paper is closely scrutinized, owing to suspicions of the stability of certain mercantile houses.

Stocks are strong. Governments active and higher. Railways and express stocks have advanced.

CARPETINGS.

832 CARPETINGS. 832

ARCH STREET.

FALL STOCK NOW OPEN

AT THE

ARCH STREET

CARPET WAREHOUSE

JOSEPH BLACKWOOD,

NO. 832 ARCH STREET,

9 10 2m Two doors below Ninth. South Side.

NOTICE.

LEEDOM & SHAW,

NO. 910 ARCH STREET,

BETWEEN NINTH AND TENTH STREETS,

Will continue to sell their stock of

CARPETINGS

AT PRICES TO CORRESPOND WITH LOW RENT AND EXPENSES,

AND WILL OPEN DAILY NEW GOODS,

As they do not expect to move. [8 27 3mrp

CLOTHING.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

CLOTHING HOUSE,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St.

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.

We offer to the public the largest and best selected Stock of Ready-made Clothing in the City, for Men's and Boys' Wear.

Also, an elegant assortment of Piece Goods, which we will make to order for Men and Boys, at reasonable prices, and in the most approved styles.

Always on hand a full assortment of Fall and Winter Overcoats and Business Coats, Coachmen's Coats, Hunting Coats, New Style Walking Coats, Pants and Vests, of all descriptions.

Boys' Ready-made Clothing in great variety.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT STREET

[30 3m PHILADELPHIA

ARMY OVERCOATS.

4000 new and in prime order, just received. PITKIN & CO.,

9 24 1mrp Nos. 397 and 399 N. FRONT St., Philada.

DRY GOODS.

MARKET AND NINTH.

COOPER & CONARD

CLOAKINGS! CLOAKINGS!

BLACK CHINCHILLAS.
BLACK MOSCOWS.
BLACK VELOURS.
BLACK BEAVERS.
BLACK CASTORS.
BLACK TRICOTS.
BLACK DOESKINS.
BLACK CLOTHS.
BLACK VELVETEENS.
BLACK LYONS VELVETS.

Something less than "THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS" worth. All late auction and other panic purchases. [9 7 stuth

WARBURTON & SON,

No. 1004 CHESNUT Street,

OFFER TO LADIES AND THE TRADE,

CHOICE GOODS,

At Low Prices, to Meet the Depression in Business.

BONNET VELVETS,	BONNET RIBBONS,
PLUSHES,	SASH RIBBONS,
SATINS,	TRIMMING RIBBONS,
CORDED SILKS,	VELVET RIBBONS,
POULT DE SOIES,	SATIN RIBBONS,
GRO DE NAPLES,	MANTUA RIBBONS,
MARCELLINE,	CRAPE RIBBONS,

BEST MAKES OF ENGLISH CRAPES, BLACK AND COLORED,

A LARGE AND CHOICE STOCK OF REAL LACE GOODS, IN

POINT,	MALTESE,
BRUSSELS,	THREAD,
VALENCIENNES,	REAL BLOND,
GUIMPURE,	CLUNY,

INSERTINGS TO MATCH.

TARLETANS, ILLUSIONS, AND FINE NETS, 2 yards wide, for Evening Dresses.

A SPLENDID STOCK OF HAMBURG EDGINGS AND INSERTINGS. BARGAINS.

THE FINEST AND NEWEST IMITATION LACE GOODS. [11 2 stuth

A large discount to the trade.

GREAT BARGAINS

IN

DRY GOODS.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

IMPORTERS, JOBB AND RETAILERS

No. 727 CHESNUT Street,

PHILADELPHIA,

Have made very extensive purchases during the late panic, and are now prepared to offer great inducements in

FRENCH AND BRITISH DRY GOODS

Of reliable qualities, in the best Styles and Colorings.

ALSO,

BLANKETS

In great variety, at lower prices than current before the war. Their stock of

SILKS, SHAWLS, AND DRESS GOODS,

1 14 tJ1] Is the most varied and extensive in this market.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.

GIRARD ROW.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street. No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

Invite attention to their first-class stock of

LACES AND LACE GOODS,

EMBROIDERIES,

HDKFS.,

VEILS, ETC.

To which additions will constantly be made of the NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.

They offer in their WHITE GOODS DEPARTMENT

HEAVY SKIRTING CAMBRICS,

At 30, 35, and 40 cents, a Great Sacrifice.

INDIA SHAWLS.

GEORGE FRYER,

NO. 916 CHESNUT STREET,

Has received and now open his Fall Importation of INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS, together with other kinds of Shawls. Also,

RICH DRESS SILKS,
BLACK SILKS,
POPLINS,
CLOAKINGS
CLOAKS, ETC.,

10 2 4tl] To which the attention of purchasers is invited. The goods are purchased for cash, and will be sold cheap.

ARMY BLANKETS.

A VERY LARGE LOT OF No. 1 GOVERNMENT BLANKETS, twenty-five pairs in a bale, and weighing from ten to twelve pounds per pair, for sale at great bargains. PITKIN & CO.,

9 24 1mrp Nos. 397 and 399 N. FRONT St., Philada.

DRY GOODS.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!

ALL THE NEW STYLES NOW READY.
CLOAKING CLOTHS IN ENDLESS VARIETY.
CLOAKS CUT FREE OF CHARGE.

The only CLOAK STORE in the city where you can get full value for your money, is at

D. WATKINS',

NINTH AND CHERRY.

10 17 thfm 2m Between Arch and Race.

CLOAKINGS.

WE ARE DAILY RECEIVING THE NEWEST STYLES OF

LADIES' CLOAKINGS,

WHICH WE OFFER AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,

IN ADDITION TO A FULL LINE OF

FANCY CASSIMERES,

COATINGS,

AND GOODS GENERALLY ADAPTED TO MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR.

MORRIS, CLOTHIER & LEWIS,

CLOTH JOBBERS,

8 24 6m NOS. 19 AND 21 S. FOURTH ST.

JAMES & LEE,

NO. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET,

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN LAMB,

ARE NOW RECEIVING, IN ADDITION TO THEIR USUALLY LARGE STOCK OF CASSIMERES, A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF

COATING GOODS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. [8 22thf

HOOP SKIRTS.

628. WM. T. HOPKINS, 628.

MANUFACTURER OF FIRST QUALITY

HOOP SKIRTS,

FOR THE TRADE AND AT RETAIL.

NO. 628 ARCH STREET, BELOW SEVENTH, PHILADELPHIA.

Also dealer in full lines of low-priced New York and Eastern made Skirts.

All the new and desirable styles and sizes of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Hoop-skirts constantly on hand and made to order, embracing the largest and most varied assortment in this market, at very moderate prices.

Every lady should try "Our Own Make" of Hoop Skirts, as they have no equal.

Southern, Western, and near Trade buyers will find it to their interest to examine our goods.

Catalogues of styles, sizes, and prices sent to any address. 9 17 3m

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

JOHN C. ARRISON,

NOS. 1 AND 3 N. SIXTH STREET, PHILA.,

Would invite the attention of gentlemen to his extensive assortment of

FURNISHING GOODS,

Consisting of Silk Shirts and Drawers
Cartwright & Warner's Merino Shirts and Drawers,
Lambs' Wool " "
Buckskin " "
Cotton " "
English Swansdown Canton Flannel, made to J. A.'s express order, for Shirts and Drawers.
Also, Gentlemen's Wrappers, Hosiery, Glove Stocks, Ties, etc. etc. 1 22sp

JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, ETC.

JAMES E. CALDWELL & CO.,

MERCHANT JEWELERS,

No. 822 CHESNUT STREET,

ARE NOW OPENING

VIENNA FANCY GOODS,
PARIS FANCY GOODS,
DECORATED PORCELAINS,
FLOWER STANDS,

ENTIRELY NEW DESIGNS,

Mounted in Bronze, Gilt, and Carved Wood,

PARIS JET JEWELRY.

[10 15 tuthsmrp

BEDDING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

AT

REDUCED PRICES.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

NO. 932 RIDGE AVENUE NEAR VINE ST.

8 28 uthsmrp J. G. FULLER.

HORSE BLANKETS. CHEAPEST IN THE CITY. No. 631 MARKET Street. Where the BIG HORSE is in the Door. [4 11 tuthsmp

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS ETC.

PARIS NOVELTIES

IN

BONNETS,
HATS, and
MILLINERY GOODS.

WOOD & CARY,

No. 725 CHESNUT STREET,

9 30 2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

GREAT SACRIFICE

IN

MILLINERY GOODS.

P. A. HARDING & CO.,

No. 413 ARCH STREET,

WILL OFFER

On THURSDAY, Nov. 14,

THEIR ENTIRE WHOLESALE STOCK

OF

MILLINERY GOODS,

AT RETAIL,

Together with daily consignments from New York for 60 days.

Our entire Stock must be closed out preparatory for SPRING TRADE, and the Goods will be sold regardless of cost. [11 13 2trp

HATS AND BONNETS

TRIMMED TO ORDER ON SHORT NOTICE

MRS. R. DILLON.

NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET

Has all the novelties in FALL MILLINERY, for Ladies, Misses and Children.

Also, Crapes, Silks, Ribbons, Velvets, Flowers, Feathers, Frames, etc. Milliners supplied. 8 16

OIL PAINTINGS, ETC.

EXHIBITION NOW OPEN.

MESSRS. BAILEY & CO.'S

GALLERIES OF PAINTINGS,

At the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts,

CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE TENTH.

OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A. M. TO 5 P. M., AND EVERY SATURDAY EVENING FROM 7½ TO 10 P. M.

TICKETS OF ADMISSION ISSUED ONLY BY

MESSRS. BAILEY & CO.,

No. 819 CHESNUT Street,

10 2 thstu PHILADELPHIA.

TO RENT.

TO CORPORATIONS AND OTHERS.

TO RENT,

The Large and Desirable Rooms

OVER THE UNION NATIONAL BANK,

NOW BEING ERECTED

AT THE N. E. CORNER OF THIRD AND ARCH STREETS,

WILL BE READY FOR OCCUPANCY ABOUT JANUARY 1 NEXT. [11 13 3t

TO LET,

Large Third-Story Room,

Well Lighted, with or without Power.

APPLY AT

11 6 tf NO. 108 SOUTH THIRD ST.

TO RENT—MARKET STREET.—THE five story brick Store, No. 804 Market street (third house west of Eighth street, south side), 24 feet front by 100 feet deep, will be to rent on the 1st of November. Apply to GEORGE CUTHBERT, American Hotel, opposite Independence Hall, from 9 to 11 A. M. 10 24 tf

FURNITURE.

WILLIAM WITTFELD.

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

CABINET FURNITURE,

NOS. 64, 66 AND 68 NORTH SECOND ST.,

Below Arch. West Side, Philadelphia

Calls attention to his extensive assortment of FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE comprising—

SOLID ROSEWOOD
SOLID WALNUT
PARLOR SUITS OF PLUSH,
TERRY, REPS, AND HAIR CLOTH,
ELEGANT CHAMBER AND
COTTAGE SUITS
BEST DINING ROOM AND
KITCHEN FURNITURE.
ALSO,
WRITING DESKS, MARBLE-TOP STANDS ETC.,

All of which are manufactured by ourselves, of the best materials, and will be sold for cash only, at much lower rates than are offered elsewhere.

N. B.—Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the country, 8 15 3mp